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PUBLISHER.

For the Examiner.

As there is a strange effort to defend sla very from the Scriptures, we ought carefully to examine what the Scriptures, in their general tenor, teach. Let it be remembered that the word "servant," found in Scripture, or the fact of slavery, does not establish the point. If so, then, not only slavery but polygamy and monarchy, can be

If we look into the history of 'servants' in Scripture, we shall find that the origin of servitude is not to be traced to divine authority, but to the poverty, imbecility, and over.' despotism of human nature. Persons bedaughters for debt. This was an early custom, and then a law of nations. When the law was given on Mount Sinai, we find from the fourth and tenth commands, that the children of Israel were in posession of 'servants;' though it was only about fifty days since they had been miraculously delivered from bondage in Egypt.

A person reading the twentieth chapter of Exodus, in which the moral law is given, "born in his house and bought with money." and also, the judgment of God on Canaan, where in the two former cases, slavery is recognised and not expressly prohibited and in the latter is inflicted as a punishment for sin, may find aliment for a diseased imagination; or something to allay the perturbations of conscience.

Well, though we are done at present there any perpetual slavery there? Ah! tures presented in the French camp, where

he shall serve; and in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing.

out by himself: if he were married, then his wife shall go out with him. 4. 'If his master have given him a wife, and she have borne him sons and daughters, the wife and her children shall be her master's, and he

5. 'And if the servant shall plainly say: love my master, my wife, and my children: will not go out free: his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve

he shall have no power, seeing he hath dealt de-

10. If he take him another wife, her food,

much as is here required.

very dissimilar. But to the text: "If thou before, under the vigorous application of the buy a Hebrew servant." Parents in pov- stick. erty sold their children for debt. But if "Ineffaceable was the impression I re

the year of Jubilee.

tion, if not written on banners, was pictured on bright faces-when every debtor returned to his 'possession,' and every 'servant' to his family.

Kentucky, whose hearts are warm with the cause or another is going on in almost every chivalric and heroic spirits of your fathers quarter; and all sorts of people are taking and mothers, who settled this dark and part in it. Even Africa comes in for her bloody ground'-listen! while I read you share of the general movement, hostilities the law of Jubilee:

'And thou shalt number seven Sabbaths of ears, unto thee, seven times seven years; and the space of the seven Sabbaths of years shall be unto thee forty and nine years.

'Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the Juhilee to sound on the tenth day of the seventh month, in the day of atenement, shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land. 'And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a Jubilee

Archimides said: 'Give me something to upon. An act of divine legislation. Libcame "servants" in two ways. 1. By erty proclaimed, amid the shrill clangor of debt. 2. By captivity in war. The cred-silver trumpets. The separation of husitor could sell the debtor, or his sons and band and wife, parents and children, annihilated. So we would be glad to anticipate a Jubilee of Emancipation and Colonisation, when 'Ethiopa' untrameled, 'shall lone with the Old Testament.

ISAAC BARD.

A Roman Camp in the Caucasue. A work by Dr. Wagner, a German travelle in the Caucasian mountains and the country of Russian camp and the life of a soldier:

"Until I had become accustomed to it,

"Of all those animated ever-moving picwhat an interdict to the doctrine of 'ser- the spectator is every moment surprised and 2. 'If thou buy a Hebrew servant, six years lively imagination of the soldier, whether over the tents, or the erection, by unlearned but not unskilful architects, of a classic monument, a pantheon, or perhaps a memorial to Abelard and Heloise, made out of the boughs of trees, or in the incessant fire ry water, under Major Hill, we embarked of jokes kept up by a party of grenadiers round a hissing frying-pan-of all these ebullitions of spontaneous mirth, there is 6. Then his master shall bring him unto the not a trace in the camps of the Russians; judges; and he shall bring him unto the door, and the only consideration by which I at or unto the door-post; and his master shall bore all console myself for their loss, was in the freedom from the impertinence of which 7. 'And if a man sell his daughter to be a maid- the French soldiers are so often guilty toservant, she shall not go out as the men-servants | wards the civilian. Even the inspiring influence of the Wodka seldom makes a Russian forget the respect due to a superior; redeemed. To sell her unto a strange nation, and when completely drunk they will still carry their hands to their caps, and stagger on one side to allow any one to pass whose son, he shall deal with her after the manner of dress implies his claim to a respectable rank party to try and force the stockade; but, all

"What most surprised me in the camps her raiment, and her duty of marriage, shall he of the Caucasus was, however, that at a cer-11. 'And if he do not these three unto her, tain hour all was changed as if by magic she shall go out free without money."-Exo- and the deep oppressive silence suddenly gave way to music, song and dance. At Pro-slavery men contend that their argu- Jalta it appeared to me very remarkable ments are founded on Scripture. The that the soldiers employed at the works in above quotation affords them no encourage- the harbor, every evening went back singment for perpetual slavery; nay, more, it ing to their tents; and had I not seen their seems to be an indirect admonition against gloomy faces, I might have mistaken their it, notwithstanding the seeming connivance. songs for the expressions of genuine cheer-If not, why this remedy of Emancipation? fulness. But when I noticed that no smile Here is a splendid parallel. It speaks a ever lit up their whiskered faces as they defence, that we had a very cunning enemy volume. Here is a monument of wise leg- sang, I inquired how it happened that they islation. Emancipationists do not ask as were seized every evening with this extraordinary musical humor, and received answer. In the second verse above: "If thou buy that it was a standing order that they should a Hebrew servant, six years he shall serve, sing every evening when they had done and in the seventh he shall go out free for their work. More than once I have met nothing." Slavery among the Jews was with men bawling with the utmost power very different from our African slavery .- of their lungs, whom I knew to have been Take it in its various specifications it was "singing out" in different style a few hours

we revert to the history of Africa's wrongs, ceived from what I had witnessed at a great we see that many were kidnapped, stolen, er review at Vladikaukas. It was on the bound in chains, carried across the Atlantic 27th of March, that the whole garrison of Hebrew servant was only bound to serve six foot of the Caucasus, on the farther side) discussion never does harm. When people Russian spectators were amazingly delight- defence.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. War in Africa.

A disposition or necessity for battle and bloodshed really seems to be epidemic But, ye noble sons and daughters of throughout the world. Fighting for one being waged there simultaneously, or nearly so, by several parties. We have seen.

somewhere in the neighborhood of the Rio while the thermometer is in the nineties, unto you; and ye shall return every man unto glish papers, an account of a pretty sharp sherry cobbler, the gentleman in nankeens his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family.'—Lev. xxv. viii.-x.

"skrimmage" up the Gambia river, between an English detachment and a considerable following: Dr. Mayo's romance of "Kabody of natives; the provocation to the for- loolah," it is known, has made a decided stand upon, and I will turn the world mer, it seems, being "a gross insult offered hit. No traveling portmanteau is complete We have here something to stand An act of divine legislation. Lib. ernor of the Gambia," Mr. R. G. Macdon-other places, it seems, in the hands of the nell. What the nature of this insult was, Newburgh Excelsior, which parallel with however, we have not been able to ascer- the progress of a complete transfer of this

and constancy:

sacred code is not finished. Let us turn over the sacred page and look at the very next chapter? The startling judgment or law chapter? The startling judgment or law of Empirical Look at it good. Is not finished. Let us turn of the conscription fell upon them? Where were the bivouac orators, the droll story. Which we find in that used to be seen the irror or law and to the squadron for assistance, but none of the finished. It reminds us of the conscription fell upon them? Where were the bivouac orators, the droll story tellers, the punsters and blagueurs, who used to keep their comrades laughing half the night through, around the watch-fires?

A letter from the seat of war says that the attack were the bivouac orators, the droll story of the fungarians upon Paskewitch's division of the Hungarians upon Paskewitch's division of the Hungarians upon Paskewitch's division of the Hungarians upon Paskewitch's division of the fungarians upon Paskewitch's divis the old pensioners and militia. With are under great obligations to me." great efforts and persuasion 33 pensioners deed, I was hardly aware of the fact. How the Russians were only saved from annihilation amused by the quick inventive spirit and regular troops, and these formed the whole reputation pretty extensively in this vicinibrigade, out of which 30 men were allot ty. You are indebted to me, sir, for your it express itself in witty inscriptions stuck ted to man one howitzer, two six pounder distinguished reception-I have received field guns, and three rocket guns-the na. your works regularly, and printed you for tive ponies being trained to draw the guns a cent!"-Literary World. and amrounition wagons.

"Having procurred some laborers to caron board the Dover and Albert steamers, (the later a hulk, towed by the Dover.) and proceeded about seventy miles up the Gambia, where the troops disembarked and commenced their march next morning (May 6) for the interior. About midday we arrived at the first of the enemy's fortified towns, (Bambacco,) and the skirmishers commenced the play by exchanging shots with the enemy through their stockade. The town was then invested and the batteries were placed in position, and at it we went, endeavoring to make a breach, but without effect. Major Hill then sent a storming though the men were boldly led, and went right up to it, they could not force it, and were obliged to retire. The fire was then renewed from the battery, when at length the rockets set the town in a blaze. It burnt in all directions, and our enemies had to bolt for it, when immense numbers were killed, both by the grape discharged from point of composition Eugene Aram is, I arm all who may be driven across the from the battery and the fire and bayonets of the think, entitled to rank among the best of skirmishers. We reduced the town to a heap of ashes, destroying every portion of to acknowledge, that neither practice nor the stockade and houses.

"We found, on examing the means of to deal with. The stockade was about ten feet high, with triple rows of timber, and there was an exterior fence, of wild cane, about ten feet from the interior stockade;

we fought on, throwing out a strong picket.

the night with the rascals in the woods. "Next day, the 7th instant, we marched they are to be felt, not talked about,—Litocean, and sold to the highest bidder. The this important place (situated close to the for the King's town of Keeming. After erary World. some hours, on approaching the town, we years. In the seventh he went out free .- marched out to the inspiring sound of mar- found the enemy drawn out in great num-What becomes of perpetual involuntary tial music, to a great open place where the bers, horse and foot, in our front, and the lawery? It is blotted from the sacred review was to be held. The day was cold bush on our right flank was lined by their o'clock because an Arabian soldier has just and gloomy, the earth covered with snow, men. Major Hill halted the advance guard, In the fourth verse of the above: "If a the mountains wrapped in clouds and fog. and sent a few rockets among the horseservant have a wife and children, he may Each grey coat carried on his back a linen men, which sent them off, but the foot stood and not seeing his mother any more.go out free; but the wife and her children bag, which appeared well filled; and at their ground, and we had to open on them shall be retained by the master. Take this length they all halted, shoulder to shoulder with grape and canister, which they stood, directly they are attacked by any illness, law and the law of Jubilee, the implica- like a wall-strong bony figures, broad showing great courage. The commander, tion is, that the wife and children were snub-noses, coarse sun-burnt faces looking finding that he must drive them from the perceive as they can a wound, &c. He only to serve during the master's life, or at out stolidly between the lines of glittering wood, reinforced the advance, and supportfarthest, until the regular fiftieth year, or bayonets. Suddenly, at the word of coming them, we went right at the fellows, and cause the Arabs believe, and with justice, mand, they all threw themselves down in under a very spirited fire, forced them to re- that so long as you can chew bread you Pro-slevery men propose no remedy.— the snow, and remained on this cold couch tire at the point of the bayonet, and drove will not die.—Expedition to Discover the Their conduct imports perpetual slavery.— for some time, while the music was playing, them, disputing every inch of ground, up a Sources of the White Nile. They even frown on discussion. They and the General Baldinin, gallopping about hill, and into their town, the advance lying call it 'agitation.' Then we republicans among the recumbent ranks. Then there down on the brow of a hill, within twenty must be talked to in aristocratic style. - was another word of command, and, as if yards of their stockade. On making a re-Blood of the Anglo-Saxons! must we, our seized by a sudden impulse of mirth, up connoissance we found the place most difselves, be slaves? If Luther, Malancthon, sprung about twenty men and began to sing; ficult to attack, lying in a deep gorge, and Zuingle, Calvin, and Knox, had obeyed the one snatched from his pocket a little pipe, defended with double rows of triple stock. of Rome, the American Republic on which he played, and then the whole ades, the roofs taken off the houses, and never would have been founded. Judicious body joined in tumultuous chorus. The every preparation made for an obstinate

mere would have been founded. Judicious discussion, the people talk against discussion, it looks too much like the Quaker who, when hard pressed, earlier the Lord rebuke thee?

"The guns were put in the best position where the people talk against discussion, it looks too much like the Quaker who, when hard pressed, earlier the Lord rebuke thee?"

The next specification is embraced in the fifth and sixth verses above. Slavery, when the mind was so imbecile as to rispect it. In that case, the servant was take nebers of lodges, and his master bored has are through with an awl, at the doorpoot, as a brand of diagrace for not accept in the fifth and sixth verses above. Slavery ing that liberty which the Lord had profit.

But a standard of the specification is encounted the land to promise, keep the deletence.

"The guns were put in the best position were present, and looking on with great in terest, showed plainly enough, in the Russians present cloffed their caps to the General, these promises the present cloffed their caps to the General, these promises and when all the Russians present cloffed their caps to the General, these promises and when all the Russians present cloffed their caps to the General, these promises and when all the deletence.

\*\*The puns were put in the best position were present, and looking on with great in terest, showed plainly enough, in the Russians present cloffed their caps to the General, these promises and when all the Russians present cloffed their caps to the General, these promises and when all the Russians present cloffed their caps to the General, these promises and when all the special control of the state of the seven the present cloffed their caps to the General, these promises and when all the great present cloffed their caps to the General, these promises and when all the special control of the seven the present cloffed their caps to the General, the promises and the leading of the state of the seven the present delates and the season of the seven the present cloffed the cap

At the same time there was little doubt that next morning, with fascines and powder

Nunez; and now we have, in our latest En- with something decidedly cool, whether a original American copyright production The result of the expedition is described to its columns, writes thus:-"Kaloolah is in a letter from an officer engaged in it, receiving from the press the encomiums it dated Bathurst, May 15, part of which we deserves. It is one of the most intensely stretch out her hands unto God.' Not yet find in the London Times of July 18; the interesting works of the day; and when the other part having been carried over to a sup- writer, in a subsequent chapter, arrives plement, which has not reached us. We among an African nation hitherto unknown make the following extracts from the letter, to travelers, and marrying the beautiful Kashowing that the blacks fought with courage loolah, becomes chief officer of her father's kingdom, it acquires a fascination which is "A rascally native King, presuming that not suspended until the close of the book. and the case of Abraham, who had servants the Cossacks, from 1843 to 1846, has the sub- her Majesty's troops would not be enable Although Kaloolah has been out of the joined impressive sketch of the appearance of a to march into the interior, offered violence press but a fortnight, and has been sold at to our Governor, who paid him a friendly a high price, a second edition was called vist, and his Excellency had a narrow es- for more than a week ago. Our readers and the Turkish provinces. The cabinet at vien-"Until I had become accustomed to it, this mournful stillness was indiscribably oppressive to me, especially when I remembered the scenes I had witnessed in the camps and bivouacs of the Atlas. Where were the gay recruits, who celebrated with music and dancing the day on which the lot with the twentieth chapter of Exodus, the of the conscription fell upon them? Where will be slow to somewhard to have a present with the feeting a junction was determined upon them? Where which we fear Dr. Mayo or Mr. Putnam A letter from the seat of war says that the attack

fit to march and 32 militiamen joined the is it?" "Why, sir, I have extended your by the arrival of Rembey. It was admitted at Vi-

BULWER AND EUGENE ARAM .-- If it were possible to banish novel reading and criticism at the same instant, Bulwer Lytby the intolerably egotistical prefaces which not warrant the hopes he entertained of being those uninured to toil and unaccustomed to expothose uninured to toil and unaccustomed to expoton would, we think, accomplish the feat Imperial crown. The Liverpool Journal says he convince the public how much literature is manager of the hocuspocus is the book has been himself to Gaeta in hopes of modifying Price of Newspapers.—The Alta California manager of the nocuspocus is the book masses in more of modifying manufacturer. If there were any profit to the intention of his Holiness, with what effect has not been announced.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The Ann California clude themselves from promiseuous communic be had at the desk. Price—37 1-2 cts. each." effectually dissipated by one of these prefaces. They are, however, at least candid ties have expressed their determination to make in their exhibition of the literary trickster, and may serve to put the reader on his France. The Milan Gazette of the 22d states that guard against the pretentious efforts, the vapid declamations, the melancholy distortions, through which Sir Lytton by a desperate volition would make himself a wit, a poet, and philosopher. The last of these effusions is not the least "of a specimen." It is prefixed to a cheap edition of Eugene Aram. Mark its eager cockneyism: - "In Lemlin, to protect the Turkish territory, and dismy fictions. It somewhat humiliates me study has enabled me to surpass a work fair was divulged by the Secretary of the Count of written at a very early age, in the skilful Orleans. Two hundred persons have been arrested. Officers with letters de-cachet have been sent to Moscow and to other cities to arrest members of plot; and though I have since sought to call the conspiracy, which was intended to overthrow forth higher and more subtle passions, I the reigning dynasty and establish a Republic. doubt if I have ever excited the two elementary passions of tragedy, viz: pity and about ten feet from the interior stockade; the fellows waited, sitting in trenches, in this stockade, until our men were cutting away the outer fence, and then deliberately delivered their fire. Had we not been able to burn the town our loss must have been very great.

"We encamped that night on the ground we fought on, throwing out a strong picket."

"We encamped that night on the ground we fought on, throwing out a strong picket."

"Trade continues quiet but steady. Cotton has met with a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvests are of the most favorable character. In the Metal market with a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvests are of the most favorable character. In the Metal market with a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvests are of the most favorable character. In the Metal market with a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvests are of the most favorable character. In the Metal market with a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvests are of the most favorable character. In the Metal market with a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvests are of the most favorable character. In the Metal market with a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvests are of the most favorable character. In the Metal market with a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvests are of the most favorable character. In the Metal market with a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvests are of the most favorable character. In the Metal market with a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvests are of the most favorable character. In the Metal market with a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvests are of the most favorable character. In the Metal market with a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvests are of the most favorable character. In the Metal market with a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvests are of the most favorable character. In the Metal market with a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvest have with a moderate demand on terms last noted. The sales amo while it exceeds them all in the minuteness and fidelity of its descriptions of external nature," &c. These are good things, but they are to be felt, not talked about.—Litwho exchanged shots at intervals during and fidelity of its descriptions of external

> DEATH OF AN ARAB SOLDIER ON cried himself to death before our cabin! He wept at having to die in a foreign land Nearly all these people lose their courage the nature of which they cannot visibly died with a piece of bread in his mouth, be-

A TURKISH CUSTOM .- The Turks have one magnanimous custom, despotic as they are in other respects. If the master call and the servant answer boldly, "I am eating," he need not come; so if the former ger comes back with the report that the not having reached the land to promise, begins to man he wants is asleep, the master lets him doubt whether, after all, he has not left a home in

bags we could have burnt or breached the stockades and destroyed the walls within.

"The slaughter of the enemy was very great, as they engaged us on every point of our position during the whole time we were attacking the town, and we had to fight them in front, flank, and rear at the same moment."

Here the continuation in the supplement begins, and we do not know what else was to continue successful; they had defeated and out-manouvred the enemy, and pla-

here the continuation in the supplement begins, and we do not know what else was done; but it is presumable that the rest trading regions; it is but a little while since we had a partial record of the deeds done by a combined French and Belgian force, by a combined French and Belgian f gence of the enemy's movements. The London Times of August 3, has Viennoise dates to July 28, with news of Georgy having beaten the Russians at Japco, entered Paschan and crossed the Pheisa, had reached Vienna. Already there are rumors of intentions to negotiate a peace. Linswar is reported to have supported to have isceported to have surrendered to the Maggars.—Ban Jellachich continuing the retreat towards South Smyrna. Bem announced his victory to Kossuth in these three words:—"Bem, Ban, Boun!" In a later despatch he says:—"Our army

requires now to conquer only two Generals more-Letters from Cracow to the 25th of June state in that the number of Russian troops who were on the point of leaving the above city for Hungary, received counter orders. Seventy railway wagons recently arrived at Cracow filled with wounded Russians. From a postscript to the Liverpool Courier of the 4th accounts were received from Hungary, through Paris, Vienna and Cologna, which announce another battle in Hungary, and victory for the Hungarians. At Gylam it appears the troops of Dembinski and Pashewitch came to an engagement which ended in the defeat of the an engagement which ended in the defeat of the Bussians—Pashewitch cut off from his line— Dembinski, Bem and Georgy in communication Gen. Hayman is described as being in a most per-ilous condition. The Maygar Generals were mas-ters of the whole line from Essy to Assomba, thus facilitating their communications with Belgrade and the Turkish provinces. The cabinet at Vien-

been complete. There has been a change in the Austrian Ministry.

The President has been on a tour to the South. On his return to Paris he is to review the whole of the army of the Seine amounting to 150,-000. There seems every prospect of a most abundant harvest throughout France. In some departments wheat is already cut under favorable cir-The President is still accused of aiming at the

Although the French have restored the Governa mere sleight of hand, and how good a ded the Pontiff to return to the Vatican. Oudinot Placers.

The Piedmont treaty is not settled. Both par

no concessions, and it is said that under the cirthe rumor is current on the Neapolitan frontier that Garribaldi had embarked for America under Turkey.

Advices from Constantineple state that an ar my of 80,000 men were ordered to assemble or

A Polish paper states that a Republican con spiracy has been discovered in Russia; that nu-

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4. Under the prospects of good harvests, breadstuffs of all descriptions are depressed, particularly Indian Corn, white and yellow quoted at 24a25s per quarter. Sales of Flour limited, and prices in favor of buyers. American sound and good is scarce, with sales to a limited extent at 24a25s per bbl., while inferior uninspected is offering in quantity at 20a21s. Money and funds this week have been less abundant. On Thursday, consols opened at a decline of a per cent., and only partially recovered, leaving off at 22a33; yesterday closed at 92a922.

"Baring's Circular" quotes Penn. 5s at 80e814; Ky. 6's nominal at 98a99.

CALIFORNIA The Empire City has brought Californa dates July, from which we make some extracts. The country appears perfectly quiet, and in all

crime or outrage.
The Atta Catifornian, of June 2d, comes great The Atta Catifornian, of June 2d, comes greatly enlarged, with new type, good paper, &c., bearing upon its face impress of the spirit of advancement and improvement which marks the development of a new and prosperous country. The accounts from the mines are decidedly encouraging. Those miners who are successful, in the Catifornia sense of the word, tell of hundreds and thousands of dollars' value of gold collected in short periods; while those who complain of "poor luck" accompany their complaints with the statement of such accounts as the proceeds of their "unsuccessful labor," as would of themselves urge on the most dispirited and timid adventurer, who, not having reached the land to promise, begins to

proper here to remark, that the instructions from Washington received by the steamer "Panama," since the issuing of that proclamation, fully confirm the views there set forth, and it is distinctly said in these instructions, that "the plan of establishing an independent government in Catifornia cannot be sanctioned, no matter from what source it

mary of intelligence from the mines, and of mat-ters generally in California; complaining, however of an unusual dearth of news, the failure of cor-respondence, &c. The latest dates from the pla-cers are to the 24th June from the Sacramento, and

We take the following extract of a letter to the

the 'diggings' again, to find a place where I can make my pile in a few days. I know such places are in existence, and I think I can find one of them

deman recently arrived in the county. With a small party he visited the place in May last, and returned a few days since, heartily tired of gold sources we learn that hot weather has in earnest esumed its enervating work. Climatic sickness strict attention to proper regimen; and by guarding against unnecessary delay in the valley, and exposure in every form. A death occurred at Sacranento city, on the 28th ult., from fever occasioned by imprudently remaining in the heat of a scorching sun, and in an exposed position. The deceased, Mr. Reed, was a surveyor by profession and well known to many New Yorkers. We have no intelligence of moment from Feather or Juba rivers, if we except an assurance that excessive hot weather also prevails there; the thernometer ranging at 95 in the shade.

All not Gold that Giltters. The dark side of the picture has not been fair

There is gold enough among the tributaries of ed from the mines of Cali the San Joaquin and Sacramento. Multitudes have they are the richest that have ever been discovthrewn up the pick-axe in disgust, for labor is irk- ered on the American Contiment. some and the heat intolerable. Fevers of varied forms prevail upon all the rivers and streams. I of the intention of mining to come provided with nine lives a man, and each life a temperate one. Good teams are worth from \$600 to \$1,000, at |e

Flour worth \$4 to \$6 per bbl. here. Fresh Beef 15 cts. per lb. Prime Pork \$14 per bbl. Prices of articles of subsistence at the mines Goods of all descriptions, including clothing

and mining utensils are very cheap. Shipments have been overdone, and merchants

Lots in San Francisco are selling at \$500 per foet; ground rents are enormous, and a house as large as one of those diminutive edifices erected in the States for the purpose of smoking hams for one farm house, will rent for \$500 to \$600 per Cargoes are discharged and landed for \$10 a ton.

A single trunk cannot be stored for less than \$3 a month. \$80,000 a year has been offered for the use of one room, and refused. San Francisco is the Paradise of gamblers; hun-

sure from the pursuit of the gold-chase; but the man of indomitable resolution, encased in thick-skinned hide and backed by an iron constitution, those present, though in fact it was but the cerecannot fail to compass a ready fortune among the

Port Lavaca the 5th, and Galveston the 6th inst., we have received files of the Civilian and the News of that port to the date of departure, with other late papers from the interior.

The San Antonio Western Texan, in reference to the late troubles on the frontier, has the follow-

was, that we should be secured from Indian aggression. This argument has proved completely

Indian hostility since Uncie Sam undertook to de-fend the frontier than at any former period. It adds that a force of at least 2500 quired to carry out our treaty stipulations with as early as the weather will allow, and sait as Mexico, and protect our own citizens. Half of

The Western Texian says that the German recently killed a young girl at New Braunfels, has ommitted suicide rather than be apprehended. It is supposed he was insane.

Washington, gives some further particulars of the negro thieves who have caused so much excitesalom Bostwick, who was killed at La Grange ry hang it up in a good, clean, dry, airy place—if Gen. Mayfield, was guilty of some of the blackest all this is done as it should be (it ought to be done deeds on record. That he was engaged in estab- now) you will have no further trouble with it, lishing a counterfeiting apparatus on a large scale for by fly time in the spring your bason is so well in one of the western counties, and that he had cured and dried on the outside that flies or but laid a plot to have two gentleman, named Taylor and Ledbetter, living near Round Top, in Fayette county, assassinated, in order to carry out a grand

but many a lonely traveler has been murdered and robbed by this clan, for it appears that their creed is to do anything for money.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—The evidence in this case came to a close last night. The arguments of counsel will commence this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when it is expected that many dark points in the testimony will be elucidated by the legal gentlemen engaged in the case.

The United States ship Preble has returned from Geisinger for the purpose of bringing away some men belonging to the American whaler Lagoda. in this Capt. Glyan has succeeded, having rescureceived his discharge from the Plymouth, wh ler, and was put ashore at Matsmai. Shortly a ter landing he was made a prisoner and conveyed dy, and underwent frequent examinations, but without being aware that for many months a num-

ber of his fellow countrymen were confined with-There he was occasionally visited by parties of Japanese, but, being deprived of his books and of all ordinary sources of amusement, after acquirschoolmaster, and was attended by a pretty large class of students in the English language. Neither Capt. Glynn nor any of his officers or crew in this country. Unless the grass be very thick were suffered to land, but otherwise they receiv- and heavy, it will generally cure suf ed no insult or discourtesy; but on the contra- when exposed in the swarth for two days. When ry, everything they were supposed to want was shook or stirred out, it should not remain in this tendered, but declined, solely because the Japan-condition beyond the first day, or it will thus

Frauds on Government.—We understand that a petition as being got up, praying for an investigation of the enormous trauds practised on government by officers of the United States Army during the Mexican war. Each officer who keeps a servant is allowed to draw for him \$7 a month, besides \$2.50 a month for clothing and one ration a day. Instead, however, of keeping servants, the officers took men from the ranks who did no duty, but drew their pay of soldiers while the officers each pocketed the \$9.50 a month and theone ration a day. In compliance with the laws of the United States, a description of each servant had to be made when the money for him was drawn, and to prevent detection on their being recognized as soldiers who should have been on duty, the servants were described altogether different from their true appearance. Thus a tall, tow-headed gaunt Vermonter, who acted as servant for a Lieutenant of the 4th Regiment was described as a black, woolly headed, 5 feet 5 inches high, &c. This is an interesting subject, and the investigation will probably throw much light on army tactics. FRAUDS ON GOVERNMENT .- We understand that

of the 3d inst. into execution. It may not be im-

ferry at Brownsville, where the

ters.
The Portland brings \$

Waters, dated Durango, July 6th. Mr.

nine nights out of ten, it we had desired to and we were as well treated when we did as we deserved, and sometimes I thought a

are contradictory, but states that he saw the assayer of the Mint, (Durango,) who had just retarn-

GOODS AT SAN FRANCISCO.—A letter in the New ark Advertiser from San Francisco, says: Our harbor is perfectly black with shipping, and ere being no wharves the goods are land mous expense in small boats. In one instance the ship Grey Eagle, from Philadelt \$1,000 for landing her cargo, more than her

letter from San Francisco, to the Newark Daily Advertiser, dated June 30, says:

It is with feelings of severe regret that I intimate what may probably be the fate of Mr. John R. Clarke, who left Mazatlan in company with his brother, and Samuel Crane, and Charles Alston, of Newark. The vessel (Dolphin) left Mazatlan some 75 days ago, and has not yet arrived here, hough the customary passage is but 30 days. To onfirm the reports in circulation, eighteen dead odies have been found on the coast-also a considerable portion of what is thought to be the wreck of the Dolphin. However, it is yet possi-ble that she is safe. There were also from forty to fifty members of the Manhanttan company or board the Dolphin.

ladies (one of them from this city, we unders who were the subjects of the ceremony, were teceived into the "Visitation of the Ble FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival here this morning ter which, they are to take the Veil and the pre-Mary," for the probationary term of one year, afof the steamship Galveston, Capt. Crane, from scribed religious vows, or are to sever their cor

AGRICULTURAL

Curing Bacon without Smoke "Oh, the trouble folks have taken To make the best bacon, fat your hogs early and fat them well. By fattening early you make a great saving in food, and well fattened pork makes better bacon than lean pork. Then kill

the purest sait, and about a half ounce of saitpetre to one hundred pounds of pork, As soon as the meat is saited to your taste which will generally be in about five weeks, take it out, and if any of it has been covered with brine, let it drain a little. Then take good black pepper, finely ground and dust on the flesh side, and on the hock end as much as will stick ther

will not disturb it. Curing bacon is like the Irishman's mode of making punch. He said, 'put in the sugar, then There is a chain of desperate villains, better organized than that of Murrell's, extending from the Rio Grande to Missouri, and the only effectaal with curing bacon; after following the directions given above every tidney? of amoka you put about given above every "drop" of smoke you put about it spoils the bacon

[From the American Agriculturist.] The following is of practical interest to far

CUTTING GRASS AND CURING HAY .- This must depends on the kinds of grass cultivated. Timothy affords nearly double the quantity of 1 utriment, if cut after the seed has formed, instead of while in flower, and it is then much more relished by horses and a portion of the stock. This grass, therefore, should never be cut for them, except when the seed is formed. The proper time for harvesting, is between the milk and dough state, when it will nearly ripen after out-ting. Orchard grass, on the other hand, although possessing two-sevenths more nutritive value for hay in the seed, yet as it is more tender, and much preferred by stock, when cut in flower, and as it continues to grow rapidly aftera few days will make an important difference in the value of grass, when cut for hay. The kind of grass, and the stock to which it is to be fed, cannot, therefore, be too closely noted, to detect the precise moment when the grass will best effects of our cloudless June or July suns, ar

ese would accept of no payment. The Preble also touched at Loochoo, a most welcome visit to Dr. Bettleheim, who continues to live there, free from any serious molestation; but from the fact that the Loo-chooans were very urgent that he should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he is making no great progress in their good graces.

Ohina Mail.

condition beyond the first day, or it will thus lose much of its nutritive juices; nor should dew or rain be permitted to fall upon it, unless in cooks by it is better, after partially drying, to expose it for three or four days in this way, and as soon as properly cuted, place it under cover. It is a good practice to salt hay when put up, as it is thus secured against damage from occasionit is thus secured against damage from occase al greenness; and there is no waste of the salt to the cattle and the manure heaps.

Clover should be cut after having fully blos-

Back Numbers Wanted. If any of our subscribers can send us one or all of the fellowing back numbers of the Ex-

aminer, they will greatly oblige us by so doing: Of Vol. 1-Nos. 22, 25, 26, 36, 39, 47, 48, Of Vol. 9-Nes. 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 69, 73, 75, 78, 79, 91.

Mistery of the Revolution of 1848. On our fourth page, under this head, will be found an interesting article which we translate from the "Courier Des Etats Unis." The admirers of Lamartine will read it with pleasure

and love him better than before. Afrey to the First Ward. Most of our readers know that an affray occurred in the First Ward, during the late election in our city, in which Mr. Seymour, the publisher of the Examiner, was attacked, and a Mr. Means shot by Mr. S. We expected the matter to undergo a judicial investigation,

and determined to say nothing on the subject

till after the investigation should have placed the matter in a proper light. But as erroneous accounts of the afair have got abroad, we will say a word or two on the subject. The editors of this paper are utterly opposed to the carrying of arms by private citizens, and they would have attempted to dissuade Mr. S. of the matter. But we could have employed

made this statement that our own position may effect their objects. be known. Now, a word or two in regard to It has been stated that Mr. Seymour went to

the polls, "cursing and swearing"-that he called some one a "d-d son of a bitch," &c. Now, there is not one man in a thousand in the city of Louisville that believes any such statement. Certainly no one believes it who has any acquaintance with Mr. S. We have never and costly system of proprietorship." heard him using anything approaching to prosaw several persons beaten for voting according to their sentiments. After a particular instance of the kind, he remarked that it was a chame that in a republican government men should be so abused for exercising their rights. His language, it seems, was reported to some of the "fighting men." In the evening, a friend a beating. Mr. S. mentioned the matter at his pistol which the gentleman offered to lend him. This explains the fact that Mr. S. had a pistol He is not in the habit of carrying weapons.

First Ward. The weather was very warm, and Mr. S., to relieve himself, raised his hat, which was full of tickets. Some of the tickets fell to the ground, and while Mr. S. was stooping to pick them up, he was struck by Mr. Means, an athletic man. Mr. S. attempted to make his escape from the crowd. Means and several others pursued him, and while running, Mr. S. tarned partly round and fired at Means who was nearest to him. Both fell. A. J. Ballard, Req., then fired at a man who was beating Mr. S. as he was lying on the ground. This probably saved Mr. Seymour's life. The man who B. Another gentlemen also fired a pistol .--During the affray, a little boy was shot. All the parties are now recovering. Mr. S. was badly bruised, having been severely kicked in the face and head. Gentlemen of unimpeachable veracity, who witnessed the whole affair, have told us that Mr. Seymour had not said a word to Mr. Means when he was knocked down. They expect to make the statement in

The next morning, he again went to the

The Louisville Journal on Emancipation On Tuesday last, an article appeared in the Journal which we read with great interest. The writer commences by calling the Emancipationists "a small but highly respectable portion of the community," and tells them that their seal was "rapidly degenerating into the wildest fanaticism." At the close of the article, the of the duties imposed upon the people of the United States by their relation to our colored population. This was a promise that filled us with hope. There were many objectionable things in the article, as we believed, but we were willing to pass over all. The writer, we thought, is evidently about to recognise the slaves as human beings. He is about to propose that the marriage relation shall be recognised among them. He intends to propose that some forts shall be made to educate them, and prethem for the condition of freedom which they are destined to reach in time. If this is the ease, we will propose to unite with the editors of the Journal, and direct our efforts to those objects. If these things are done, Emancipation will come in its own good time. The werst obstacles will be removed. "A better

day is coming." These were our thoughts after reading the article of Tuesday. With the greatest impatienee we looked forward to Wednesday morning. The Journal came. What did the article contain? Why, nothing, but that we must be pretty quiet, and get the General Government to patronise the Colonisation Society. At the close of a modest little paragraph, a modest littie sentence says: "All that is wanted now in regard to their present condition is more earnest and self-sacrificing effort for their moral and religious cultivation." There is nothing said here about that relation which God has ordained as the most sacred that can exist between human beings, and from which the slaves are debarred-the holy relation of marriage. Now, we will ask the writer in the Journal a question or two, which we hope he will oblige us by anowering. Are slaves human beings? If they are human beings, is that system right which from the most sacred relations in which human beings can be placed? If the system is wrong, are those men acting right who do nothing themselves to effect a change, and advise others to say nothing about it? We are really anxious to have an answer, and we shall feel deeply obliged to any one who will let us know what can be said.

There are some very singular statements and ome very remarkable reasoning in the Journal's

social evils! But let the Journal explain :--That is to say, in certain stages of society, omestic slavery is a result and an alleviation of the consequences of human passion and crime and violence and weakness. It is the refuge and the best cover of the weak from the

of human passion and crime and violence and seemed to be particularly excited-the next weakness, the refuge and the best cover of the morning not a martin was to be seen. They follows of the press in Turkey: weak from the tyranny and oppression and cru- have left us till the return of Spring. elty of the strong!

As our friends of the Journal are so much in

Here is something that will be new to the

"Wars and standing armies are unquestionable evils, "moral, political, and social." All good men must earnestly wish for the removal of these evils, and all should concur in the effort so to elevate and purify the public sentiment of the world that wers may cease and standing armies be abated. But this happy result is a long way in advance of the existing state of society and of the world. A few amia fancy that this result may be brought about instantly by a few lectures delivered by their eloquent speakers, and by a few treatises composed by their most accomplished writers, and distributed in pamphlets and newspapers. They think that this is sufficient preparation for a

labor is that which is freely rendered for an barn swallow, he exclaimsdred slaves finds that he can command the

bor on the subject, he would be "talking about subject?" it," and interfering with the operation of natu-

of Mr. S., who, we believe, is a pro-slavery the article of Wednesday, we thought of the farthest South. At New Orleans, he found the finger. Something may be expected of a nabearding house, and a friend told him that as he full of magnificent passages leading to nothing. was going out after dark, he had better take a But we must say, that we hope they may be able to induce the General Government to give its aid to the colonisation movement. We be lieve that, if properly instructed, our colored people will wish to colonise themselves. But they need help such as the General Govern-

ment can best give. We are sorry the Journal could not close without the use of such language as is contained in the following extract:

"The process requires time and patience and patience and forbearance and genuine humanity. There is in it a great deal to be done and to be endured and very little to be talked about. It is therefore entirely unsuited to modern fanatics and pseudo-philanthropists. It is too slow and ommonplace and unexciting for them. Agitation is their element. Everything must be done at once; and the contribution which they was shot at turned from Mr. S. to fire at Mr. are willing to make toward the accomplishment of any project is to do all the talking about it. The remainder of the sacrifice and of the effort

> Fanatic and pseudo-philanthropist are naughty words-emancipationists don't like them. They always feel sore when pelted with them. We hope our friends of the Journal will not keep the emancipationists forever "ducking their heads" to avoid the blows from these ugly words. They are too gentlemanly to throw the word abolitienist at emancipation heads, as many pro-slavery men do. Why should they resort to these smaller affairs?

Now, what does the Journal propose to do in regard to slavery? What sacrifice and effort is to come from them? Let them propose some thing that promises to effect good, and if the emancipationists are not ready to make as much socrifice and effort as the pro-slavery men writer said that on the next day he would speak are, we will acknowledge that they are fit for nothing but to talk. But try them. Let us see what the sacrifice and effort are to be.

It is pleasant, when one is engaged in a controversy, to feel that he has to deal with gentlemen, such as we know the editors of the Journal to be. But they are sometimes incautious in the use language. We do not believe they intend to insult emancipationists; but their words have a strong look in that direction. They have a habit, too of expressing some impatience when they find people hesitating about swallowing some of their strong statements. They often remind us of a character in one of Monk Lewis' works which we never could understand how it happens that he of latitude as lichmond in Virginia. sometimes differs from me in opinion."

We are requested to say that a meeting of the citizens, who sympathise with the Hungarians n their present struggle for independence, will merican citizens require no prompting to attend a meeting for such a purpose. No where are the heroic deeds of the sons of Hungary hailed with greater joy than they are here. The meeting will undoubtedly be immense in numbers and in enthusiasm.—Lou. Jour.

We look with great interest upon the mov ments in Hungary, and are glad of an opportunity of expressing our sympathy with the noble Hungarians. But how can the editors of the Journal consistently give countenance to such a meeting? The Hungarians are not satisfied to leave everything to time and the operation of natural causes. Instead of letting things and in 1840, 58,240, an increase of one hunhelp themselves in their own good time, they dred and thirty-five per cent. in another ten have interfered with the natural progress of events. They are agitating, talking, fighting, ral result when the soils are free and fertile a doing a variety of things. By a very gradual process, the whole matter would have arranged itself in the course of ages. The Journal says:

car of destiny, and are breaking arms and legs cles. The writer cays:-"In common with by interfering with the spokes. If they had have endeavored to maintain that slavery is an would have come of itself. Subjection to Ausclimate of California is the natural antagonist of slavery, we think it perfectly demonstrable that the climate of no part of the United States the great body of the people, we have held and been prepared for independence, independence se, and prisone, and pelice establishments effort. Was not Hungary in a very good coning armies, and expensive navies, are dition? The country contains a great many rich men. What is the use of making all this

A few days ago, there might have been ob served a great commotion among those cheerful companions of our summer days, the martins. They assembled in large flocks upon the trees, yranny and oppression and cruelty of the and all seemed full of activity and excitement. They would fly off to some distance from the As poverty and disease are evils in the same tree which they had selected for their rendezway that slavery is, poverty and disease must yous, and then return as if loth to leave it .be considered alleviations of the consequences On a certain evening we saw them when they

The periodical migration of birds is one of the most remarkable phenomena in natural hisfavor of letting things do themselves, we sup- tory. The birds of passage have an accurate ose that they never send for the physician when knowledge of "the times and seasons," and attacked with the "moral, political, and social when the summer is about to close in the place evil." disease, and that, if ever attacked by the they have chosen for a time, they take their moral, political, and social evil," poverty, flight to other climes where a new summer furand the slow effect of causes already in operais unknown to them from experience; yet they ishment and obtain somelittle remuneration be-

for a better state of things. The wonderful feeling that urges the bird to change its home as circumstances demand, is called instinct-a term which, like many others in common use, serves only to conceal human ignorance. What is the nature of that instinct ble enthusiasts we know have taken up the no one knows. The effect seems like a periodical miracle—a direct interposition of Provi-

Some naturalists -- among them the celebrated White, the author of the "Natural History of Selborne"-have supposed that martins and general act of legislation on the part of any government abolishing wars, armies, and namain in a torpid state during the winter, like We fancy that the "amiable enthusiasts" will the bat. The burrows of the sand martin have be greatly surprised to hear that they entertain been explored in the winter in order to discover such a belief. Last year they held a "World's the torpid birds; but none have ever been found. from doing so, if they had had any knowledge Peace Convention," in Brussels, and they are To avoid the supposed difficulties in the way of holding another in Paris. They are taking a migration, it has been conjectured that the nothing but advice. He is a free agent, and great deal of trouble for the mere love of the swallows go under water, and pass their winters would have taken his own course. We have thing, if they suppose a speech or two would there, torpid and submerged. How the birds could sink themselves, or how their plumage Again, the Journal tells us "during the pro- could be of use after six months' soaking, has gress of this improvement the discovery is at not been explained. Wilson treats this notion last made that the cheapest and most productive with the greatest contempt. Speaking of the

adequate compensation. The owner of a hun- "Yet this little winged scraph, if I may so speak, who, in a few days, and at will, can pass same and better service from freemen, with less from the borders of the Arctic regions to the than half the capital invested in this cumbrous torrid zone, is forced, when winter approaches, to descend to the bottoms of lakes, rivers and This same thing the emancipationists have mill ponds, to bury itself in the mud with eels cover the merits of Indian meal. Poor benighted fane language during our acquaintance with been constantly repeating to their fellow-citi- and snapping turtles; or to creap ingloriously him; and the most delicate lady in Louisville is zens. But we suppose the Journal expects into a cavern, a rat hole, or a hollow tree, there musty, or, as Carlyle calls it, fusty, meal! Just into fine hard powder, and without speck or ad not more fastidious in avoiding vulgar language each individual to find out these things for him- to doze with snakes, toads and other reptiles, than he is. On the first day of the election, he self in the natural course of things, and to be until the return of spring! Is not this true, ye particularly careful not to mention the matter wise men of Europe and America, who have cow in a state of decomposition! The fog that anybody else. If any one speaks to his neigh- published so many credible narratives on this covers the island of these Britons is spread over

> The article of Tuesday led us to expect a attention to the matter, came to the corclusion the orient. Rosy-fingered Aurora has vouchin Mrs. Radcliffe's romances, that they were the winter; but the hirundo purpures, or mar- of Indian meal. They are not to be given up South than the white bellied swallow.

present summer to the same place.

ome gi t divine, some spark from Heaven, That guides thy flight from place to place. Still freely come, still freely go,
And blessings crown they vigorous wing;
May thy swift flight meet no rude foe, elightful messenger of spring!'

Necessity of the Proviso.

The New York Evening Post is publishing a series of able articles in review of the 'abstraction' portion of Benton's speech. From a late gument that the Proviso is unnecessary:

To say that no legislation is necessary to protect the freedom of the Territories, is to say either that slavery will not enter them, or that t is already excluded from them by competent legislation. Mr. Benton insists upon both of ese propositions. He says, 'California and New Mexico are now free from slavery, both by from it, both by law and in fact.' Upon what principle, or by force of what evidence the proposition is taken, that slavery would not enter California, if not prohibited, we are not instructed, and we have yet to learn the first reason for believing in the soundness of it. are not aware that there is or ever was any country in the world, the religion and laws of which Certainly no part of the United States is or ever was free from it, that did not become so through egislative intervention. We defy any person to shew a case where slavery did not march up plump to the line of prohibition. While it was the law of the land, did not slavery find a home in all the Northern States, and was it not expelled from all by operation of law, and in defiance of formidable popular clamors? Mexico, where it would find new and unworn soils, on which slavery always thrives?

as the natural antagonist of slavery in Cali-To this the answer is very plain. In the first

till this time, had the laws of the country continued to recognize and protect slave property. In the next place, California covers, on the Pacific, the whole range of latitude embraced by the Middle and Southern States. It ranges crime to have too much. both above and below them. San Francisco, which lies at the extreme north of California read a long time ago. "Benedetto," says this Washington Francisco of latitude than Baltimore, Washington, Frankfort or St. Louis, four prom-

> Nearly the entire territory, certainly nine bounds sla all of it lies we we the region where slave labor did prevail until excluded by legislative prohibitions. To contend that slavery, unrestricted would not enter California, is equivalent to connow for the first time to become a part of the confederacy. It is to contend that it would not go into Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, South Car- common planets? olina-a proposition which needs only to be stated to make its absurdity manifest.

Even in Mr. Benton's own State, he migh have found a practical contradiction of his theory. Most of California lies on a lower range of latitude than Missouri, and yet the progress of slavery in that State, after her adnission, was unexampled. By the census of 1820, there was in all Missouri only 10,222 slaves; in 1840, there were 24,830, an increase of one hundred and forty per cent. in ten years; years. For several years, the slave population increased more rapidly than the free, the natuthey were in Missouri, and as they are in California. We have yet to hear the first reason

"The progress of society, aided by the enlightening and elevating power of the Christian religion, takes away, by a very gradual process, the necessity for the evil of a despotic government, and enables men to substitute for it a gives, on the Pacific, a tropical climate, and San Francisco averages several degrees higher temperature throughout the year than Charleston and Charleston are publican government." ton. According to the theory of Southern statesmen, those lands will be comparatively valueless to their owners, unless submitted to

slave culture.
So far, therefore, from admitting that the gives slavery a more natural welcome than that in which large portions of California and New

Mexico are embraced.

With regard to the prudential reasons for This will be new to a great many. Slavery noise? We think the editors of the Journal ought to leave this matter to "fanatics and ton, that they address themselves chiefly to the series" into the corner; assist wisely in the south, and social evil," just as pecudo-philanthropists."

With regard to the proteints reasons for avoiding this issue, we confess that we do not appreciate them. We think, with Senator Benton, that they address themselves chiefly to the "free-trade movement;" and dry up his tears.—South, and Southern men may give them what

gested by Mr. Benton do not seem to have any ermanence of slavery and the security of slave roperty in the Southern States, for any considerable length of time, will depend upon the

Newspapers in Turkey, A recent letter from Constantinople speaks

embassies. But there is no embassy which exerts so severe a censorship over them as the Russian. At the best times the journals contain little or no news, and are mostly filled with verbose speculations upon the resources of Tur-key, and the future glory and power which the fates have in reserve for the Ottoman empire.— The other day, however, two papers, written in French, published some news from Hungary, brought by the Austrian courier. These articles alluded to a recent victory obtained by the Hungarians over the Russian troops. The susceptibility of M. de Titoff, the Russian ambassador, was roused. Surrounded by a body of attaches, he sought the presence of the Grand Vizier, who promised to punish the miserable editors, and with this assurance the Russian ambassador and his suite dashed out of the house."-N. O. Crescent.

Thomas Carlyle and Indian Meal.

The admirers of Thomas Carlylein this country will be glad to see what he has to say on a subject which comes so entirely home to their business and bosoms as Indian meal. The Living Age republishes from Frazer's Magazine a is a man of taste. All Kentuckians should now acknowledge the excellence of his taste, not-Carlylese language. The man who appreciates the virtues of Indian meal is entitled to respect, whatever may be his eccentricities.

We cannot help being amused with Carlyle's account of the efforts of the English people to disislanders! To think of their experiments with imagine people attempting to find out the excellencies of roast beef, by taking a portion of a dead their minds. But they are not in a condition Why do the martins leave us so soon? Au- entirely without hope. Light is beginning to dubon, after having devoted a good deal of break upon them like the first faint streaks of great deal from the Journal. When we read that those birds which leave us soonest travel safed to them a glimpse of the tip of her little and have it ground ourselves. Indian corn was tin, did not appear till the last of January .-- as totally lost, though their first efforts may ap-This shows that the martin had gone farther pear very ludicrous to their more enlightened fellow-men-we must call them fellow-men while About the 25th of March these universal they are in so hopeful a state. It will be time favorites will be with us again. Unerring in- enough to cut them off from our race when their efforts to love Indian meal prove to be entirely unsuccessful. At present, some allowance must be made for the mistakes of poor human nature, if they do not succeed so well as could be wished. Their first efforts, it must be remembered, were made with musty meal. We

musty bread, and, like Ancient Pistol with his

leek, murmuring, "I eat, and eke I swear."

There is one circumstance which, we confess, causes us to feel great misgiving. These islanders seem to have resorted to eggs, and suone, we take an unanswerable reply to his ar- gar, and spices, and other extraneous substances, to help them to swallow their bread. This, it is true, is somewhat pardonable in "outside barbarians" with musty meal; but what gives the matter a gloomy aspect is, that they may allege in justification the practice of some who call themselves civilised. Our indignation is excited when we see those who ought to know better, law and in fact, and will forever remain free who have had the happiness to be born in an enlightened Indian meal country, mixing in their bread eggs and sugar and what not. We have dence is complete. nothing to say against eggs, nor even against sugar, when kept in their proper place; but their us of gilding refined gold, painting the lily, and tolerated slavery, where slavery did not exist. adding new perfume to the violet! Those who On each ear, which is of obelisk shape, about put eggs and stuff into "corn bread" do worse than this. They cover the purest gold with pinchbeck; they spread over the whitest lily a coat of clay; they overwhelm the odor of the violet with the stench of asafætida. No civilised individual who has a proper regard for In-Then dian meal, or a due self-respect, will poison his why should it not go into California and New bread with any such "doings." The practice of spoiling bread with such admixtures must have been introduced by some barbarous Frenchman-the same one who introduced the any other grain I have ever tasted. So that, it fashion of spoiling the "human form divine" with corsets and stays, or a dear brother of his. Mexico, and would doubtless have prevailed A few public executions of such vile cooks start with; as if experimenting on Westphalian might have a salutary effect. The French, in their first revolution, hanged bakers for having too little in their loaves-it is a much greater

When you make your "corn bread" add the meal nothing that is not absolutely necessary. A little salt and a little water must be personage, "seems to be a sensible man; but I inent slave emporiums, and is on the same line yielded to the imperfections of human nature. But do not add any thing else to it. Let your bread come to the table in the form of dodger, abor on the Atlantic coast, and or better, in that of the luscious johnnycake,-Happy the immortal Johany who gave his name to this glorious expansion of excellence! Little does he envy the glory of Leverrier and Hertake place at the court-house on Monday night. tending that slavery would not enter any of the schel, in having planets called by their names. slave States of the Union, if those States were His name has been given to a star in the artopostic world, and what should he care to look at

"It is much to be regretted that no individual of the many large classes whose business and interest it might seem to be, has yet taken any effective steps towards opening to our popula-tion the immense resource of Indian corn as an article of food. To all that have well considered it, this grain seems likely henceforth to be the staff of life for over-crowded Europe; capaing in usefulness and cheapness all that the po-

tato ever was. enough. Neither, as the article is not grown at home, and can be procured only by commerce, need political economists dread new "Irish difficulties" from the cheapness of it. Nor is there danger, for unlimited periods yet, of its becoming dearer; it grows in the warm latitudes of the earth, profusely, with the whole impulse of the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continents lying vacant hitherto, festering hitherto as pestiferous jungles, yielding only rattle-snakes and yellow-fever—it is probable, if we were driven to it, the planet Earth, sown where fit with Indian corn, might produce a million times as much food as it now does, or has ever done! To the disconsolate Malthusian this grain ought to be a sovereign comfort. In the single valley of the Mississippi alone, were the rest of the earth all lying fallow, there could Indian corn enough be grown to support the whole posterity of Adam now alive; let the disconsolate Malthusian fling his "geometrical

consideration they see fit. With us, those sug- no danger of our wanting food, if we do not want good sense and industry first. In a word, this invaluable foreign corn is not only calculaance, and we have always believed that the ted, as we said, to replace the defunct potato, but to surpass it a thousand-fold in benefit for man; and if the death of the potato have been the means of awakening us to such an immeasprompt adoption by the Scuthern people, of urably superior resource, we shall, in addition the principles which Mr. Benton now proful English, European, American and universa reasons, to thank Heaven that the potato has

been so kind as to die! In the mean while, though extensively employed in the British Islands within these three years, Indian corn cannot yet be said to have come into use; for only the bungled counterfeil "The cabinet of St. Petersburg express their come into use; for only the bungled counteriest anger at every step which the Turks make in called not the use of Indian corn, but the abuse civilisation. The Turkish government is well aware that a free press is one of the most pow- of it. Government did, indeed, on the first failerful instruments which can be employed in the regeneration of a country. There are in Constantinople at present two Turkish and two French papers. All four are paid by the Porte, for it would be impossible for the proposition of a country. for it would be impossible for the proprietor of a newspaper in Turkey to find a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expenses of his establishment and obtain some little remuneration beknow there is something for them to avoid. The same feeling animates every bosom belonging to the species. Every breast seems to be filled with the poetic longing that the human being feels cipes—but in the mean while there was this fatal omission made, that no Indian meal on fair terms, and no good Indian meal on any terms at all, was or is yet attainable among us to try by any recipe. In that unfortunate condition, say, matters still remain.

The actual value of Indian meal by retail, with a free demand, is about one penny per pound; or with a poor demand, as was inevitable at first, but need not have been necessary long, let us say three-halfpence a pound. The London shops, two years ago, on extensive inquiry were not found to yield any of it under threepence a pound-the price of good wheaten flour; somewhere between twice and three times the real cost of Indian meal. But further, and worse, all the Indian meal so purchaseable was found to have a bitter, fusty taste in it, which, after multiplied experiments, was not eradica-ble by any cookery, though long continued boiling in clear water did abate it considerably. Our approved method of cookery came at last to be, that of making the meal with either hot cold water into a thick batter, and boiling it, tied up in a linen cloth or set in a crockery shape, for four or sometimes seven hours; which produced a thick handsome-looking pudding such as one might have hoped would prove ver letter of the philosopher, which shows that he eligible for eating instead of potatoes along with meat. Hope, however, did not correspond to experience. This handsome-looking pudding combined readily with any kind of sauce, sweet withstanding the charges brought against the spicy, oleaginous; but except the old tang of bitterness, it had little taste of its own; and along with meat, "it could," like Charles of Sweden's bread, "be eaten," but was never good, at best was barely endurable.

Yet the Americans praised their Indian meal; celebrated its sapid excellencies, and in magazine-novels, as we could see, "lyrically recognised" them. Where could the error lie? Th meal, of a beautiful golden color, equably ground mixture of any kind, seemed to the sight, to the feel and the smell, fautless; only to the taste was there this ineradicable final bitterness, which in bad samples even made the throat smart; and, as the meal seemed otherwise tasteless, acquired for it, from unpatriotic mockers among us, the name of "soot-and-sawdust meal." American fusty, spoiled; that Indian meal, especially in warm weather, did not keep sweet above a few nay with a worse. How old the corn might be we, of course, knew only by testimony not beyond suspicion; perhaps it was corn of the set too was bitter; and the new evil was added of flection, we discovered to proceed from the Engish millstones; the English millstones, too soft for this new substance, could not grind it, could only grind themselves and it, and so produce a mixture of meal and sand. Soot-and-sawdus meal with the addition of brayed flint; there was plainly no standing of this. I had to take farewell of this Indian meal experiment; my poor patriotic attempt to learn eating the new food of mankind, had to terminate here. My can imagine a Briton trying to swallow his molendinary resources (as you who read my name will laughingly admit) were small; my individual need of meal was small-in fine, my stock of patience too was done.

This being the condition under which Indian meal is hitherto known to the British population, no wonder they have little love for it, no wonder it has got a bad name among them!-Soot-and-sawdust meal, with an admixture of braved flint;" this is not a thing to fall in love with; nothing but starvation can well reconcile a man to this. The starving Irish paupers, we accordingly find, do but eat and curse; complain loudly that their meal is unwholesome; that is bad and bitter; that it is this and that; to all which there is little heed paid, and the officia person has to answer with a shrug of the shoulders. In the unwholesomeness, except perhaps for defect of boiling, I do not at all believe; but

as to the bitter uncooked unpalatability my evi-Weil, three days ago I received, direct from the barn of an American friend, as it was stowed there last autumn, a small barrel of Indian corn in the natural state; large ears or cobs of the Indian corn, merely stript of its loose leaves. the size of a large, thick truncated carrot, there are perhaps about five hundred grains, arranged in close order in their eight columns; the color gold yellow, or in some cases with a flecker of blood-red. These grains need to be rubbed off, and ground by some rational miller, whose millstones are hard enough for the work; that is all the secret of preparing them. And here comes the important point. This grain, I now for the first time find, is sweet, among the sweetest; with an excellent rich taste, something like that of nuts; indeed, it seems to me, perhaps from novelty in part, decidedly sweeter than wheat, or would appear, all our experiments hitherto on Indian meal have been vitiated to the heart by a deadly original sin, or fundamental falsity to ham, all the ham presented to us hitherto for trial had been-in a rancid state. The difference between ham and rancid-ham, M. Soyer well knows, is considerable! This is the difference, however, this highly considerable one, we have had to encounter hitherto in all our experiences of Indian meal. Ground by a reasonable miller, who grinds only it, and not his millstones along with it, this grain, I can already promise, will make excellent, cleanly, wholesome, and palatable eating; and be fit for the cook's art under all manner of conditions; ready to combine with whatever judicious condimer and reward well whatever wise treatment he applies to it; and, indeed, on the whole, I should say, a more promising article could not well be submitted to him, if his art is really a useful

These facts, in a time of potato-failures, apprehension of want, and occasional fits of widespread too-authentic want and famine, when M. Sover has to set about concocting miraculously cheap soup, and the government to make enermous grants and rates-in-aid, seem to me of a decidedly comfortable kind-well deserving practical investigation by the European Soyer, governments, poor-law boards, mendicity socie-ties, friends of distressed needlewomen, and friends of the human species, who are often sadly in alarm as to the "food prospects"—and who have here, if they will clear the entrance, a ble not only of replacing the deceased potato which has now left us, but of infinitely surpass- glish enterprise, independent of benevolence, might now find, and will by and by have to find, in reference to this foreign article of food, an 'John Edward Thompson,' which the accusers For general attainability, there was no article of food ever comparable to it before; a nevolent bodies of men, whose grand text is the that he has authority to take it from the office. grown man, in any part of Europe accessible by sea, can be supported on it, at this date, wholesomely, and, if we understood the busiwholesomely, and, if we understood the busitill they teach us to get Indian meal, such as our with it. They then summon the Postmaster to appear in court as a witness against Barrett.

He respectfully declines to have anything to do with it. They then summon the Postmaster to lowed my personal feelings and wishes to be over-American cousins get, that we may eat it with thanks to Heaven as they do. New food, whole and bring this letter to be broken open and used continents of food—and not rancid ham, but the actual sound Westphalia! To this consummation we must come; there is no other harbor of refuge for hungry human populations—but all the distressed population fleets and disconsolate Malthusians of the world may ride there; and surely it is a great pity the entrance were not cleared a little, and a few buoya set up, and soundings taken by competent persons."
April 18, 1849.

ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE AND PROBABLE RESULTS. NEW CONGRESS. | OLD CONGRESS Whig. Dem. ississippi, Nov. 5..... nio, (vacancy) Oct. 9...

VISIT OF THE QUEEN .- While official pe are preparing to celebrate the visit of the Queen with testivities and illuminations, a poet in the frishman breathes such a welcome to the Royal quest as follows:

THE SECOND ADVENT. Shout yourselves hoarse, ye supple slaves God grant it do you good! But carpet first the frequent graves, Nor let the dead intrude— Make bonfires of those ghastly bones,

She comes! make every window bright! Prepare the worthless show— 'Twould wring her woman's heart outright To learn one half your woe.

But lose, in one day's tinsel pride, The future and the past. Even while Royal gulleys wait Fair seas, and fav'ring skies; Far to the south, with doleful freight, A lonely vessel flies! Oh! turn your thoughts from all the glare That cheats your eyes around, And see your noblest pining there. Your best and truest bound.

Alast for them 'tis vain to weep-Assume a cheerful smile,
And rouse the tones of joy that sleep
Long silent through the IsleShe knows not, she can never know, What sufferings ours have been-then daub with red the cheeks of woe,

And fly to greet the Queen!

the Limerick Corporation held a meeting on and, to receive the address prepared by the col aittee appointed for that purpose. The Mayo read the address agreed to by the committee, wh contained the warmest expressions of loyality ne Queen and her throne; also a full statement the sufferings endured by her Irish subjects during the past four years—sufferings borne with the greatest patience, and causing the bone and single of the land to emigrate to the shores of America; fastly, it contained the following paragraph in wierence to the State prisoners:

"That we cannot conclude this address to yo sajesty, on your visit to Ireland, without hum bly praying your majesty's merciful consideration, and soliciting the extension of your asjesty's pardon to the State prisoners four majesty's kish subjects as another proof four majesty's clemency and wisdom, and whi we verily believe will give eatisfaction to all classwe verily believe will give satisfaction to all classes and supporter of order and law, it should be any of its branches, be used as an instrument in any of its branches, be used as an instrument of incendiaries to carry out their schemes of the insurrection and bloodshed. Now, we know

THE CUBA EXPEDITION. - The Philadelphia North American, in commenting upon the late Procla-

mation of the President says: "Intelligence has reached us, from a reliab! ource, that a force numbering between five hunred and eight hundred men has recently been assembled at Round island, opposite Pascagoula, document, he might, for the same reasons under the command of a Col. White, who figured which justify its suppression, carry it into not long ago at Yucatan. It is also stated that the Court, in furtherance of the criminal laws of a sum of \$250,000 has been deposited in Mobile to promote the objects of this nefarious movement, he particular direction of which is not yet disinctly ascertained; though from facts lately come tion is supposed to be Cuba, where a landing contemplated at the south side of the island. is understood that rendezvoue, with a view of en-listing men, have been opened at Baltimore, New ment thinks proper to attempt to shield its offi-York, and Boston, as well as at Mobile and New Orleans. We have not been able to discover that ble with the peace of the State, let it do so. One any attempt has been made in this city to collect a force, or to supply arms and ammunit

POST OFFICE ESPIONAGE.-The Washington Republic, speaking of the difficulty at Spartansburg. friends at last informed us that the meal was S. C., about a supposed abolition document, says: With regard to the sealed letter in the hands of the Spartansburg postmaster, we suppose nobody weeks-that we ought to procure Indian corn, will be very anxious to claim it; but if any body been the vigorous exercise of the only branch and have it ground ourselves. Indian corn was accordingly procured; with difficulty from the castern city regions; and with no better result. If it should be produced in court sealed, we throw our slave institutions? Moreover, and with no better result. ed, under any circumstances, to break the seal, ter. It would be a novel employment for the learnond year in bond; but at all events the meal of ed judge, that of breaking letters open to search for testimony. No well-advised lawyer would care an intolerable mixture of sand; which, on re- about making the experiment; and we are really quite at a loss to imagine in what manner the con- any true Southerner, who, from mistaken ents of the letter can be reached, after the letter itself is produced. If the letter should be unclaimd, and returned to the dead-letter office, then f first time it will come into the hands of a pub ic officer authorized to open it; and then for the first time the question will arise, whether or not such a letter can be reached in the hands of the Postmaster General. This is an interesting an novel question. As to the question of the violation of a scaled letter in the post office, if it were not istinctly settled by statute, it has been settled by the opinion of every free people who ever enloved the benefits of a post-office establi

> From the New York Tribune. Law in South Carolina.

A man named John M. Barrett is now in jai at Spartansburg, S. C., on suspicion of being an present. We should prefer to let things go on Abolitionist, and is quite likely to suffer smart- as they have gone, but between a rifled, spyly, under the Code Lynch, if some provision in haunted, dog-eared mail, and none at all, we the bloody statute-book of Carolina cannot be could not hesitate-our choice is none. We stretched to reach his case. Yet it is not pretended that he has been engaged in inciting the slaves to insurrection or flight, nor even that he humor Mr. Barrett's ravening persecutors. If has approached them in any manner whatever- there is any law to justify the opening of this But he is accused of having had an agency in letter, of course let the law be opeyed; if there what is far more dangerous-in enlightening is not, (as 'the Chivalry' seem to confess) let the White non-slaveholders of South Carolina them open it at their peril! If slavery will with regard to the glaring oppressions to which make an issue with the Law, the sooner it is they are subjected by reason of the dominance of done the more welcome. slavery-the inequality of representation between the strong slaveholding and comparatively non-slaveholding portions of the Statethe rigid monopoly of office by the great slave- He is in a perilous position, from which he may holders-the degraded condition and gloomy never emerge with life, but we trust he will prospect of the white freemen of South Caro- at least preserve his honor unsulfied. South lina, who do not own slaves, &c. The letters Carolina has bullied Northern freemen out of which fully though briefly exhibit this subject their rights at least once too often alreadyin its true light were written by a native of South Carolina, himself formerly a slaveholder and thoroughly acquainted with his subject .-There is no such thing as answering him-the only safety of the aristocracy is to be found in keeping all knowledge of his letters from those he addresses. Of course the South Carolina journals are guiltless of any such 'incendia-

rism' as would be involved in their publication. Somebody out of the State has strongly desiz. ed to bring these letters (signed 'Brutus') to the knowledge of the class to which they are ad- glance at it, it seemed to us a very interesting dressed, and, knowing that Mr. Barrett was number. about to travel through the upper part of South Carolina, has requested him to drop packages of letters (printed) into some specified post-offices addressed to various citizens of the State. As yet, no particle of evidence has appeared showing that Mr. Barrett knew what was in the let ters, or that they were obnoxious to any party in Carolina. Yet 'The Spartan' of a late date

"The charge under which he was arrested in punishable by twelve months' imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine. But he may be indicted under the arrest for any crime of which the State Attorney may think himself able, by competent testimony, to convict the prisoner. There is more than a possibility that Barrett may be indicted for an offence, the penalty of which is death, without benefit of clergy; and assuredly, it convicted, all the abolition the United States cannot save him."

But it is not so easy to convict a man legally of crime as to threaten it, even in South Carolina, and slavery has taken another step in its Post Office at that place, a letter directed to and bring this letter to be broken open and used in evidence against him. 'The Spartan' says:

"Mr. Legg was arrested and brought before the Magistrate. He said in his defense that he was a sworn officer of the Government, and had given his bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duty; that he was not authorised to deliver the letter to any one but the party or his agents; that before the next Court of essions he was bound to forward the letter to the Departifient in Washington; that he was as willing as any one to discharge his duty to the State as a good citizen: that with due deference to the distinguished authority under which the Magistrate was acting, he felt himself compelled cline delivering up the letter, or to enter to decline delivering up the letter, or to enter into recognisance except for his personal appearance. This defense, though strictly correct, was not deemed satisfactory by the Magistrate, who thought that the post-office was not intended to enable criminals to perfect their schemes of crime with impunity, and that, upon a reasonable showing, if the post-office contained evidence of some crime perpetrated,

any private requisition of the St the evidence.

"Mr. Legg was the his own appearance at Co. tion of the John Edwar the advice of counsel, and in or himself from his painful and de sition, Mr. Legg finally complied of the Magistrate, and is now nduct in this whole affair was proachable, and becoming his gen according to the best of his knowledge an ability, both to the State and the General Gos

"Thus has been made the first feasible issue at law with the General Government. The State must succeed while she retains her sovereignty, and before she will give up that, she will give up all that trammels or interferes with it. We commend the precedent to the Magis-tracy of South Carolina, and none of them will refuse to act upon it when called upon.—
They could hardly have a higher or more relia-They could hardly have a higher or more relia-ble authority than the venerable Judge John-son. Self-defence is the first law of nature, and that law is a part of the code of each sovereign State in the Union. No law or regulation of the General Government can deprive us of this inalienable right, nor will we suffer ourselves to be cheated, tricked, or bullied out of it by any form of law."

The Charleston Mercury hereupon mixes in' to the fray in the following fashion:

"The issue raised is this: Have the criminal authorities of the State the right to compel the attendance of the agents of the Post-Office Department in this State to bear testimony as to any crimes perpetrated through the Post-Office against the State, and to bring and lay before ing such crimes. The laws of Congress make no provision for the case which has arisen, because it never entered into the minds of forme Administrations that the action of the General Government could become perilous to the safe ty of a State; that instead of being a protector and supporter of order and law, it should, in not what Postmaster Collamer may do in the premises. Mr. Kendall, one of his predecessors in office, issued a circular to the Postmasters in the southern States, directing them not to circulate incendiary publications through the Post Offices in those States. We should suppose that if a Postmaster can suppress a letter or document, he might, for the State. But whether the Postmaster General shall pursue this course or not, we have no idea that this State will flinch from protecting itself against the flagitious conduct of the Post-Office. or its agents, within its limits. If her laws are not clear or strong enough for her protection. or two things will occur: they will have either to leave the service of the General Government or suffer the penalties of our State laws, though life itself should be the forfeit.

"We would put a few questions to our res ers before closing this subject. How comes it that the very first fruits of the existing administration, which the South lifted to power, have that we have Abolitionists in the offices of Vice President of the United States, Secretary of the Interior, and Postmaster General, by Southern co-operation, lead to the conclusion that the South is now ripe for all sorts of Abolition experiments? In the face of these results, can views, aided in producing them, do otherwise than abandon the Administration, and turning his back on Taylorism and Abolitionism, stand by the South in maintaining her rights and

It is very fortunate that our steam communication by water between the North and the less lunatic South is already so nearly perfected that it will not be very inconvenient to carry the mails around in case South Carolina expels them from her soil. It is quite clear that mails are very much out of place thereon, and it is scarcely probable that the disunionists will soon find a better excuse for expelling them than at greatly mistake the present Postmaster General if he will suffer the law to be trampled apon to

Mr. Barrett, we learn from our Western pa. pers, is a highly respectable citizen of Indianaa leading Free Soiler, but not an Abolitionist.

Godey's Lady's Book.

Godey's Lady's Book for September contains a large number of engravings, and a considerable variety of matter. We wish the publisher would give us a volume containing the plans of "Model Cottages" which are scattered through so many numbers.

American Review.

We are sorry that we mislaid our copy of the ast number of this work, because, from a

Maxwell & Co. are the agents for Louisville The New York Evening Post's correspondent dent writes from Rome (Wednesday night) as fol-

The talk among the hunkers this evening is that they will unite if we (the Barnburners) will be content with their avowing the evils of slavery and the constitutional power of Congress to legislate against its extension, or with an avowal of the evils of slavery and the propriety of Congress using all constitutional means for preventing its exten-sion. They will accept either of these doctrines, but they ask to be relieved from the necessity of declaring that a congressional prohibition of slave-ry is necessary, or else from declaring that the Proviso is constitutional. They assent in private to all our doctrines, but very naturally are reluctant to say so. One thing is already settled, there will be no union, without they admit both the con-stitutionality and the necessity of prohibiting slavery in the territories

MARTIN VAN BUREN AND THE ROME CONVENtion .- Mr. Van Buren declined accepting the appointment to the Convention at Rome. In a letter to Dr. J. B. Beekman, he says:

I cannot, my dear sir, comply with their te ommendable and important as I regard their objects to be, without exposing the sincerity of the disposition and determination I have long since disposition and determination i day

ruled by the imperative appeal of my political friends are too plainly and essentially different from those by which are now aurrounded to require to be stated. Such being my sincere opinon, I understand the character and my Columbia friends too well to believe that they would desire me to act contrary to its dictates.

I have not, on any proper accession, besitated to would desire me to act contrary to its dictates.

I have not, on any preper occasion, hesitated to avow my earnest desire for the re-union of the Democratic party upon the well-understood principles of its illustrious founders. No sincere, disinterested friend of those principles can, I think, fail to see and appreciate the advantages to the country in general, and this great State in particular, from such a re-union; nor am I rdvised of the existence of any well-founded and insuperable obstacle to its accomplishment in our own State, in a way consistent with the honor of both accions. Such is obviously the opinion and the wishes of the masses of which they are composed, and what is thus desired, though it may be delayed, cannot be ultimately prevented. If these principles are truly represented at the two conventions, and the delegates from each bring into their respective or joint councils conciliatory, liberal, and just feelings, and look only to the true interests of their common country and of what has been their com. ommon country and of what has been their ou

pon this subject, many of me, I choose to respond both on account of yours, both on account of e especially to address myself now. just that every man should be having reference to thestandard of right ing which he conscientiously holds. The tian and Turk would not be fairly judged, ught to the same standard. Holding as lously, the doctrine of self-defence. should be found violating the faith of nonnts, it certainly should not be imputed to as a crime. No man honors more than I large class of Christians who, with great nity of soul, in devotion to what the and a great principle, yield up what I believe e one of the most sacred rights of man. stand you, however, and the larger portion Christian world, to hold the same doe that I do, that a man, to save his own life, ustly take the life of another. And the of the country acquit him in so doing; not the positive fact that any one's life is lly endangered, but upon reasonable appre. that there was such danger. Now, to

s test I submit my conduct. come, then, to the Poxtown affair. You me full credit for the fairness of my statent. I say that statement was not only fair. but magnanimous. I regret that its spirit was not appreciated by my enemies. I now say ander the same convictions of a high sense of daty and regard for truth, that the statements of Turner and Runyon are one aggregated false-My friends here have thought that i did not become me to reply to either. Turner i known in Kentucky to be capable of any crime whilst Runyon, who is a cripple for life by wounds he inflicted on himself with a bowieknile in a pot-house gasconade, in attempting to lecture me upon carrying deadly weapons, sinks himself beneath contempt. I omit now many facts, which have since come to light, going to prove, beyond the possibility of, a hi, that there was a conspiracy to kill me on that day; all of which will, no doubt, be brought to light in a court of justice. confine myself to those facts previously

stated by me. In the first place, was I engaged in a lawfu saterprise, and, aithough not necessary to the main question, patriotic and self-sacrificing?id I use lawful means? Under the most galling proscription, did I not restrain my passions. preriocking self, and struggling only for the cause of the country? Did I not confine mymif to the rules of decorum in debate? Did not assert the truth? Were not my epemie toing the reverse of all this?

then, to the issue. I am lashed for a hour and a half in a speech of the most virulent haracter, with the most false and dishonoring magtations! I am refused to be told whether y not I shall have an opportunity to reply! be to be excused for an innocent mistake. ich by gentlemen is granted, under all circonstances, and am answered in the tone and pagger of a highwayman! I state an unquesonable truth; I receive the lie from one of user's known tools; for Runyon's language ut, "it is not true," in the most offensive tone state another truth; in quick succession I rere the "damned lie," and am struck in the face! I attempt to draw my knife; I am seized in front by Turner, and in the rear by his relamy wespon is taken from me by am beaten senseless and blind with sticks wounded in the abdomen with a cut an inch long, and in the right side with another, supposed by all to be mortal! Wyatt Wilkerson and his brother William, two as peaceable men as there are in any country, come to my aseistance, both unarmed. One is stabbed to the bone in the arm; and the other, whilst seizing hold on Thomas Turner, who was firing a pistol at the BACK of my head, was severely struck with a stick! Up to this time I had not used my weapon. I challenge all my accusers to produce in the history of this bloody country a more insufferable accumulation of ruffian-like outrage! And I assert that if this was not a combination to assassinate, then Dr. Bailey himself cannot write down with pen and ink, at his leisure, what constitutes such a conspiracy !-There were but two alternatives-either to lie down and die like a dog, or stand up and fight no doubt I "mourn over this act," you entirely mistake my feelings; and I will thank God if I shall be allowed to go down to my grave with no other stain upon my conscience but this .-Now, I take the weakest ground upon which I can be placed. Let us put the original question-had I "reasonable apprehension" that my life would be taken? Let the facts answer; and those facts acquit me, not only in a court of justice, but in the court of couscience all the world over. There was one error in my original statement, prejudicial to myself. The time my son came up to me was after the fight was over When it was thought that I was dying, Thomas Turner was heard still crying, "Bring me another pistol-but Cyrus has killed the damned rascal;" which my son hearing, came up and offered me his, seeing me unarmed, as I had dropped my knife. For this heroic act, notwithstanding the cant of cavillers, he is endeared to me, if possible, more than by the ties of blood. Now, as to the propriety of carrying weapsts. If I had not carried weapons, I would long since have been beyond the reach of praise or blame. Where, sir, are the declarations of the "respectable gentlemen" of 1845? What protection did they give me "under the law?" They injured me \$10,000, paying back onetourth of it, with deductions, three years afterwards. You know, full well, that there are housands, if not tens of thousands, of men in Leatacky, who hold undisclaimed the doctrines which were put that year on record! How, then, an you ask me to go unarmed, and yet manvindicate those doctrines which everythere here have been denounced with death?-What good would it do the cause which I advothe to add myself to that long list of tame victime who have been murdered in the South, for szercising the liberty of speech? It is true that, so soon as I looked the silly practice of nelling in the face, I trampled it under foot.— But, sir, do you see no difference between selfefence and the barbarous, criminal, and puerle "code of honor?" There is not one of these men who has the remotest idea of becoming a marlyr for slavery! To such men, a bowietuife in the hands of a determined man, in a food cause, is more terrible than the boasted who claimed to be "the people" show any?— No, sir. I have been looking over history for

\*Some of the circumstances and facts which prove tyte-granged determination on the part of the Turners is assuminate me, I will briefly enumerate. Omitting a fitti many reports which I believe, I shall only name Orus Turner said, previous to the 15th, that I should at he permitted longer to follow his father in detair. ite Turner and Runyon, on the morning of the 15th, repeated interviews and serious conversations.— en Turner arrived at Poxtown, and was asked by a michow here. hiead how he got on in the canvass, he said, "Clay was almoying him exceedingly." On the same day, he went to Richard Jeffers, a man of great personal strength, and offered him \$100 "to stand by him," which Jeffers ladigmantly refused, telling him he was friendly to me. maignantly refused, telling him he was friendly to me.—
There was a faint rumor prevailing that there would be
lighting at Foxtown. Persons who were present were
hard to say, "they feared I would be that day killed."—
The Turners did not speak to me as usual. Equire Turar did not electioneer actively, but walked about abdiractedly. Though usually a very hearty eater, he this
day ate but a few mouthfuls; he was the first to rise from
lible, and, upon passing me after he rose up, I remarked to him. "Major you must be preparate for a speech."

meaboth me and Wilkerson; and there were divers other man Gose around me, who were known to be armed with pitota and knives, who, no doubt would have used them if they had not thought I was already dying, for I was bleeding exceedingly. That the knives which were used were not seen by any but Turner's friends who surtounded me, is almost proof positive of a pre-determination to murder me. I doubt whether there is a man in the world who, on the spur of the moment, came up the world who, on the spur of the moment, came up to assist a friend, who would have had the presence of mind to have stabbed me, and in an instant to have concained his weapon. If their intentions were fair and hanest, and they were defending a friend from death, why conceal their weapons at all? One of Turner's fineast followed me into the room, and saw me put on my knife, and between that interval of time and the fight was sen in company with Cyrus Turner, and no doubt that make the company with Cyrus Turner, and no doubt that min what weapon I had. From the beginning of the same; and this opinion prevails among hundreds who has me; and this opinion prevails among hundreds who halty for me or my principles, and up to that time Turner; warmest supporters, ceased to be his adherents wated, which all go to confirm a conspiracy, but which I because in mention, on account of legal investigations has my hereafter take place.

now being crushed in Europe, and remember no instances of "magnanimity" on the part of ty-rants, which at all compromised their power.— When the regular pro-siavery party begin to be 'magnanimous' to me, I then shall suspect myself of beginning to desert those principles to which I have so often solemnly pledged my-

It is now too late for friends to censure me hus, for word or deed; for, in the very first number of the True American, I laid down the principle of action by which I intended to be governed in this contest. I know my rights; I know the rights of others; and whilst I respect the last, I trust I shall be found vindicating the first, if necessary, sword in hand, to the death Yet no man abhors more than I, this hard necessity, which can cease only with slavery; which can no more live without the pistol and bowie-knife, than the body without the soul .-And I have ever looked forward, as one of the most glorious triumphs of Emancipation, to the time when every man shall sit under his own vine and fig-tree, and none shall make him afraid.

Whilst there are many good men most sin-cerely shocked at the shedding of blood, under circumstances with which they are unacquaint-ed, and through a necessity which they cannot possibly appreciate, there are others who avail themselves of my misfortune, to gratify personal feeling and partisan malignity. Whilst I have no reason to complain of the comment of the press generally, and especially those of my own State, where all, so far as I am aware, who have spoken at all-with but one exception, whose censure is highest praise-have spoken of one in a manner most gratifying to my feelings, and in terms of commendation of which any man might be justly proud -there are others which honest men should mark! The slaveholders are not all in the South. The bitterest opposition to emancipation has ever come from hat class of merchants, manufacturere, and others, in the North, who are indirectly interested in slavery, and those renegades from their athers' faith and their own free institutions who have invested their money secretly in slaves and the slave trade. These are the men who in the name of religion and humanity, whose very precept they habitually violate, now come forward, in my day of supposed weakness with jesuitical and hypocritical language, and ttempt to silence the voice which by the cry of justice has so often made them nervous and ncomfortable in their blood-bought palaces!--But the most malignant denunciations come rom that portion of the press which in 1848, or partisan purposes, sought to ovarwhelm me with a flood of calumny, which vindicated truth returned, to gangrene in their own guilty boations and imputations, rather than by defendng myself I should seem to be wanting in repect to the noble position which Henry Clay cupies in regard to the great questions of iberty which now agitate our Republic. ] know the immeasurable ground which lies beween me and him. Those who think to morify me by impertinently thrusting forward the overshadowings of his great name, entirely mis-take my character. Ready myself to honor ill, high and low, according to their merits, I whatever I shall have accomplished worthy of onsideration in my own circle, be that circle large or small, will be fully estimated by my countrymen. There are virtues to which talente annot add, and from which the want of genius cannot subtract. There are deeds which power and place and partisanship cannot ennoble, and which obscurity, unpopularity, and calumny, cannot tarnish. My health still compels me to

employ an amanuensis. Your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY.

### Fereign Items

THE CRUSADE .- The Hungarian clergy are going about the country exciting the population to join in the holy war; they were preceded by a large red sword and cross, and a flag, bearing in black letters the words, "Death to the Russians and Austrians!" Gen. Haynau was proceeding by forced marches toward the South. Although the Russians were 80,000 in the north, their reserves of 500,000 men were to be marched into Hungary om Gallicia. The garrison of Comorn was 8.000 rong, but the Austrians did not intend to besiege , contenting themselves with surrounding it .-The intention of the Hungarian general was, it was believed, to remove the theatre of war to the The church South, where the immense marshes and the national profaned. ure of the country would give them many advantages, besides constraining the Austrians and Russians materially to weaken their forces by leaving garrisons in the northern towns.

There is to be another grand combat of wild down and die like a dog, or stand up and fight beasts at Madrid in a few weeks. The King, the like a man! And when you say that you have Queen, and the Court are to be spectators. The ull will have to contend, not against a half tam ed tiger, but against a superb lion of the most savage species, lately brought from Africa by M. Edouard, the famous beast tamer. M. Charles, the owner of the tiger defeated on the last occaon, is to supply a reinforcement of a lion, a

magnificent tiger and a panther.

ALARMING DEPRESSION OF TRADE.—Fourteen indred tailors are now in London totally unemloyed, hundreds daily applying for relief to the ouses of call; the funds are, however, exhausted. Nine hundred shoemakers out of work have their names on the books, and 1,700 are working for half wages. The curriers and leather dressers are in the same situation. There were never known so many working jewelers cut of employ, and meetings of the trades are now holding to petition Parliament for protection against the competition of foreign labor.

TOBACCO A GOOD PROTECTION FOR HOT HOUSE PLANTS .- In England tobacco is used to fumigate the plants in not houses, to free them from numerous aphides that are so destructive to the tender plants. The tobacco is cultivated there for that purpose, and has been found to be the enly safe Many smoke the leaves of household plants for this purpose.

The Pope to the People.

The Pope has issued the following address to the inhabitants of the Roman territories: "Pius IX to his Beloved Subjects: God hath aised his arm, and hath commanded the tempesnous ocean of anarchy and impiety to stop. He hath guided the Catholic armies to support the rights of humanity, which had been trampled up-on—of faith, which had been attacked—and of the Holy See and Sovereignty. O Eternal Glory, which even in the midst of thy wrath does not forget thy mercy! Beloved subjects, if amid the whirlwind of these horrible events our heart has been saturated with bitterness, on reflecting upon so many evils which the church, religion, and you have suf-fered, it has lost none of that affection with which it has ever loved you, and loves you still. We hasten by our vows the day which will lead us again among you; and when the day shall have come, we shall return with the fervent desire of bearing consolation unto you, and with the determination to devote all our energies to your real advantage, by applying difficult remedies to great evils, and consoling those excellent subjects who, while they await institutions in accordance to their wants, wish, as we also wish, to see the freemajesty of the law." "Trust to the magnanimity of the people." Well, I did. Did they
who claimed to be "the people" show any?

world, guaranteed. Meanwhile, in order to reorganize public affairs, we shall shortly name a some years, with reference to this point, and regarding with special interest the revolutions upon you; it is a great consolation for our soul to such men are blinded to facts, or else those facts hope that all those who have made themselves unhope that all those who have made themselves un-fit to gather its fruits by their errors, may render themselves worthy of it by a sincere and constant PIUS IX. return to righteousness. Given at Gata, July 17.

The Queen approves of Mr. Thos. L. Crittenden, as Consul at Liverpool, and of Mr. Alfred Mitchell as Consul at Cork for the United States of Amer

HAYNAD'S PROCLAMATION .-- We are unable to make room for the preclamations of the Austrian General Haynau to the inhabitants of Buda and

The special state of the special states and special states are special states and special states are special states and special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states and special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states are special states. The special states are special states are special states are special states.

BENTON'S PROGRESS .- It is difficult among the contradictory accounts in the country papers, to decide how the case stands with Mr. Benton.-From all that we can gather, he has more strength north of the Missouri than south of it. Jackson county appears favorable to him; but the southesstern and south-western sections are otherwise. The district north that looks most scowlingly upon him is the north-western. The Platte country—though the abode of Mr. Atchison—is at least divided; and the home of the "central clique"— Howard county and its neighborhood, where Mr. Jackson ought to have some influence, is torn by the dissentions of the combatants.

St Louis Organ.

GOLD FROM VIOLETS.—Mr. R. Hunt, at the Royal Institution, London, states that a friend of his has succeeded in obtaining a minute though weighable portion of gold, from a quantity of the petals of the blue violet.

And mighty in the conflict, Have bravely led the vant Proclaim them nerved with power, To hold their lofty place, Where none but unawed spirits May gather face to face; Are firmly linked in one, o die in Freedom's battie, Or fight till it be word

Then let Hongaria's banner Float in the untrammeled air. Where stars and stripes are waving,
The freeborn's boom to share;
Our nation's eagle helleth
Her sister's lofty flight,
And bids her build an cyrie
Where despots have no might.

Men of the rountain spirit, We reach our hands in welcome

That they may enter in,
And mount to Glory's summit
The Freeman's prize to win;
Oh! they have marked the signale.
Of new born times for man,

And give the grasp of freemen,
Whose warm hearts breathe the prayer.
That ye may burst each fetter,
And sceptred tyrants dare! We echo back the Pmans

That well o'er changes waves, From lips which tell your triumph O'er hordes of hireling slaves; Our hearts with hope are swelling, Nay, filled with faith sublime, That ye will shine 'mid nations, As beacon stars through time! We hall you men, thrice noble,

Th'unflanching and the true, We hall you, maids and matrons, Who to the rescue flew; Who, armed for fierce encounter, Peared not the foeman's knife, Fatted through the strife! Come then -for thee Hungaria,

Thy place is now 'mid brethren, Begot by Liberty; Her spielding arms are open, Her smiles now waiteth thee; Clasped to her breast, thou'lt never To tyrants ben! the knee."

DEATH OF THE REV. AUSTIN DICKINSON .- This gentleman, so long known to the christian public elector and editor of the National Preacher; as the originator of several important educaional enterpriees, and as the correspondent of vaious leading journals over the signature of "A. O.," died yesterday morning, at the house of his brother, Rev. Baxter Dickinson, D. D., in this city, of billious diarrhou, aged 58. He was the principal founder of Maryville College, Tenn. In 1823, he established the "Family Visitor," in Richmond, Va., one of the earliest religious news papers in this country, which is still published a Philadelphia, under the title of "Christian Obser er." At a critical period in the history of Amherst College, he was instrumental in procuring the funds requisite for placing that institution on permanent toundation, and aided essentially in btaining its charter. For the last five years he has been chiefly occupied in promoting the circu tation of religious and missionary intelligence through the secular press, in which labor he has been greatly aided by his intelligent and accomlished lady. He has also been an efficient advocate of chief postage, and has contributed much to mould public sentiment aright on that subject. fundreds of thousands have read his condensed paragraphs, containing religious sentiment or fact, vithout knowing the source from which the came. Few men have exerted a wider or happier afluence on their race, though it has been silent

and noiseless. His end way peace. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 16th.

The Journal des Debats states authoritatively that M. De Conroelles has officially reported the ollowing as the sum of the injury done by the French artillery to the monuments at Rome: In the Vatican, in the hall of tapestry, executed after the custom of Rafaele, and in the picture representing the preaching of St. Paul, the lowe extremity of the figure shows the mark of a ball. The frisa of the picture is also slightly injured, but the damage in these cases can be easily re-

The fountain of Agna-Paulina, near the porta di San Pancrazio, has been touched by a shot which, however, an ordinary stone-mason can at once repair. The church of St. Peter, in Montorio, which was fortified and occupied by Garibald was struck by many shot. The chapel, painted by Buonasotti, is not touched. The soldiers of Gari-baldi have, however, destroyed the beautiful balustrade carved by della Porta, and three paintings of the school of the Caracci have disappeared. The church, the Debat says, has been sacked and

The temple built by Bramonte on the spot of the crucifixion of St. Peter escaped injury, though a shell burst within a few yards of it. If this be the sum of the injury done, art has suf fered but little, and much declamation has been expended in vain .- Republic.

#### ELECTIONS. The House of Representatives

	NORTH C	AROLINA.
Dist.	Last Congress.	Next Congress.
	Thos. L. Clingham,	Thos. L. Clingham,
2.	Nathaniel Boyden,	Joseph P. Caldwell,
3.	Daniel L. Barringer,	Edmund Deberry,
4.	Aug'ne H. Shepperd,	Augustine H. Shepperd,
6.	· Abrani W. Venable.	. Abraham W. Venable,
6.	. John R. J. Daniel.	"John R. J. Daniel,
7.	John R. J. Daniel, John J. McKay,	· William S. Ashe.
8.	Rich'd S. Donnell,	Edward Stanly,
	David Outlaw,	David Outlaw.
[L	cos marked with a sta	r(*)-3 in each Congress.

INDIANA. Elisha Embree. • Nathaniel Albertson Thos. J. Henley, • Cyrus L. Dunham,
• John L. Robinson, • John L. Robinson, Caleb B. Smith, GRO. W. JULIAN, f. s., . Willam W. Wick, . Wm. J. Brown, George G. Dunn, Willis A. Gorman, Rich. W. Thompson, Edw. W. M'Gaughey, 8. \*John Pettit, \*Joseph B. M'Donn 9. \*Ches. W. Cathcart, \*Graham N. Fitch, 10. \*Wm. Rockhill, \*Andrew J Harlan.

[Locos marked with a star (\*) -6 before, & now, ides a Free Solier elected by the Locofoco votes. ] KENTUCKY. · Linn Boyd, 3. Beverly L. Clark,

\*Linh Boyd.

\*Sanuel O. Peyton,

\*Beverly L. Clark,

Aylett Buckner,

John B. Thompson,

See. Alf. Caldwell,

John B. Thompson, Green Adams. Dantel Breck,
Garnett Duncan, Humphrey Marshall,
Charles S. Morehead, Chas. S. Morehead, 9. • Rithard Freach, • John C. Mason, 10. John P. Gaines, • Richard H. Stanton. [Locos marked with a star (.)-4 before, now 4.]

THE CURA INVASION -- SOMETHING WONDREFUL By a letter that was sent to this city, several days or two weeks ago, and which got into the wrong nands, it is said, and so we are informed, the clue to the "Cuba Expedition" was partially had. The letter was addressed to the Lieutenant Colonel of the expedition, who, it appears, resides in this city, and who has quite a number of "emigrants' ready for the word of command. Now, it is sur-mised by us, that this "Cuba Expedition" was planned by some long headed men, and that emi-grants from all parts of the Union should sail at the right time for California, ostensibly, but all put into Cuba for rest, pleasure or supplies, and when there, join the rebellion, destined to overthrow the government, and make themselves safe in Moro Castle and other places on the Island, erect a new government and apply for admission into the Union! Whether the President's Proclamation commission, which, invested with full powers, and seconded by a Ministry, will direct the Government of the State. We implore, to-day, with increased fervor, the blessing of the Lord, which we have ever implored, even at a distance from to be ready. Some persons deny the existence of you; we implore that it may be abundantly shed the league intended for the invasion of Cuba, but

see what is coming .- Cin. Com. RUSSIAN ARMY IN HUNGARY .- The Washingto Republic says: "We have private letters from Warsaw to the middle of the past month, which give a more distinct idea of the character of the war waged by the Austrian and Russian Emperors on Hungary, than any account which has yet reached us." One fact is stated in these letters which we do not remember to have been publish ed before. It is said, "a terrible scourge has seized on the Russian soldiers, known as the "lice pest." The individual is attacked by ver-

says:

"Mr. Wass was originally dispatched by Kossuth and his Ministry to Constantinople, Paris and London, in the same quality, and having discharged his mission to those governments, near which Hungary has permanent agents, his ultimate actination was fixed for this country. As his special credentials to our government have not yet arrived he has made no official application for reception at Washington, though he has had the honor of a private interview with the President.
Previous to his departure from Hungary, M. Wass had taken an active part in the War of Independence, both as a member of the National Diet and

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Dow, Jr., in allusion to the exclusion of man would-be-church goers from the sanctuary, by reason of the high pew rents in our "fashiona-ble churches," characteristically remarks— "The reason why a majority of you go to Beel zebub, is, because you can't afford to go to Heaven at the present exorbitant prices."

GALIGNANI mentions that on the Qual Napo leon there is on the point of being finished, large house, on the site of that which was the residence of Abelard. A marble table announ ces that Abelard dwelt there in 1118.

PRICE OF A POLISH GENERAL. - The Empero of Russia has lesued a proclamation offering reward of twenty-seven thousand dollars for the head of General Bem, the Polish General, at the present time heading one of the Hunga-

A LITTLE BRANDY AND WATER.-How much is a little brandy water, so commonly recommended in cholera times? A New York editor thus answers:-- Drop three drops of brandy in a bucket, and fill it up with cold, sweet, pure spring water. Dip out one spoonful of the mixture and put it in another bucket, which fill with cold water, as before, thus raising the dilution (as Hahnemann says) "to the second power." Drink one glass of the mixture half an hour before each meal, and another just before going to bed. This we should consider "a little brandy and water," such as might be safely taken in cholera times.

N. B. It would be better to rinse out the first bucket thoroughly after putting in the brandy and before putting in the water.

FIRST TOWNS IN AMERICA.—It will seem curious o those who are not aware of the fact, that the continent, were St. Augustine, in East Florida, and Santa Fe, the capital of New Maria and Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico. The river Gila was explored before the Mississippi was known, and gold was sought in California long ere the first white man had endeavored to find a home upon the shores of New England. There are doubtless trees standing within the fallen buildings of ancient Panama, that had commenced to grow when the sites of Boston and New York were 42 covered with the primeval wilderness.

The Funeral of the late ALBERT GALLATIN ook place on Tuesday week in the city of New fork; the obsequies were performed at Trinity Church, at four o'clock in the afternoon. A large by Dr. Whitehouse, and the Rev. J. McVicker and G. F. Bedell; after which the body was deposited in the family vault. The following gentlemen were the pall bearers: Cornelius W. Lawrence, Dr. J. A. Smith, Judge S. Jones, Judge Ulshaffer, William B. Astor, Beverly Robinson, Robert Hys op, and Dr. Watson.

DEATH OF A SISTER OF CHARITY .- Died, on Thursday, August 7th, in the 50th year of her age, Kliza Butcher, well known in this city as Sister Martina, the well-beloved Superior of the Catho-lic Orphan Asylum. The deceased was a native of Philadelphia; became, while very young, a convert to the Catholic faith, and at the early age of seventeen, in the possession of great personal beauty, and gifted with the most captivating and personal sumption, excepting Breadstuffs which have slightly persuasive manners, she joined the Sisters of Charity, and to their mission of love devoted her whole life.—Mobile Herald.

## THE LATE ALBERT GALLATIN

A Sketch of His Lite The death of the venerable Albert Gallatin, who has been intimately cannected with the history of forth sincere expressions of regret from the press generally. The Washington Republic furnishes us with the following sketch of his eventful life: This distinguished and venerable gentlemen dled at Astoria, Long Island, near the city of New York, on the 12th inst., at the advanced age of 88.

Another and probably the brightest of the public men whom the country has in a short time been called on to deplote, the death of Mr. Gallatin was not unexpected; for his health had become so feeble that at any time during several years an announcement of his decease would have created no astonishment. Bern in Geneva, Switzerland, on the 29th of January, 1761, an orphan from his infancy, he was educated by distant relations, and ued, to prove detrimental to the growing crops. The in 1779 was graduated in the law faculty of the river has been falling a little during the week, and is now distinguished university of his native city. He at the lowest stage of the season. Preights are scarce, was a pupil of the celebrated historian. Multer, with but the smallest class of poats now running, and and a companion of Dumont, the friend and literary executor of Jeremy Bentham. In opposition to the wishes of his friends, Mr. Gallatin, at an early age, emigrated to the United States, and landed at Boston, July 14, 1780. Recommended to the no-tice of Dr. Franklin, by the French moralist, La for the fermer and 7286 for the latter, as per terms, Rochefoucauld, he soon found himself in the midst of all that was good and great in the socie, ty of the country. After a brief sojourn, however-in Boston, he proceeded to Maine, where he served under the orders of Colonel Allan, commander of Fort Machins. Even thus early in his career, he was enabled to prove how sincerely he was attached to the cause of the country, by advances he made from his private means in a season of

want and difficulty. In 1782 he became Professor of French at Har-vard University, from which, however, he soon removed to Virginia, and at Ricmond was engaged in prosecuting claims of a foreign mercantile the week we have heard of one or two light sales of inferior Alabama at 8a9c, and a sale of 50 bales fair at 10c. One or two small lots are held at 11 cents. Receipts tablishing himself there. This idea he, however, ultimately abandoned, and fixed himself in Fay. ette county, Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was elected a member of the convention to amend the con- ted numbers, with an upward tendency. stitution of the State. In 1790 and '91, he was a member of Congress. In 1793 he was elected a Senator of the United States, but was declared not entitled to a seat because not stigible under the

ette county, having during his absence married the daughter of the distinguished Commodore Nicholson, of the navy of the revolution. About this time the whisky insurrection broke out, and Mr. Gallatin was conspicuous among that portion of the community supporting law and or-der. In October, 1795, he was again elected to the State Legislature, and on the same day (October 14.) was chosen to Congress from the district composed of Washington and Alleghany countres.

He took his seat in December, 1795, and represented the district for three consecutive terms On the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson as President Mr. Gallatin became Secretary of the Treasury. This was in 180t. The efforts of Mr. Gallatin to extinguish the national cebt are well known and proven by the fact, that between 1801 and 1812, under the system commenced by him, \$52,400,-000 of the \$100,000,000 owed were paid. In 1813 he was one of the commissioners to Ghent and while absent from the United States negotiated the commercial treaty between the Union and

From 1816 to 1823 he was minister to France and in 1817 went on a special mission to the Netherlands, and in 1818 to England, to which first of the week was stimulated and prices maintained country he became minister plenipotentiary in but increased receipts and a decline in prices elsewhere 1826. In 1827 he returned to America, and eshable this market, and we now quote sales at tablished himself in New York. From this period, he, though deeply interested in political matters, never participated openly in public affairs.

As a writer Mr. Gallatin was well known. His essay on the northeastern boundary, his treatise on Mr. Jay's map, and his works on the currency, commanded universal attention. Soon after his removal to New York, Mr. Gallatin became president of the National Bank of New York, and was unceasingly diligent in his efforts to promote the interests of the commercial community. For some years past Mr. Gallatin has contributed much to historical and atherical and account to the commercial community.

In the Mobile District, W.J. Alston is elected over C. C. Selleas. H. W. Hilliard beats J. L. Pugh about 800 votes. S. W. Harris beats J. S. Hunter in the I alladega district. S. W. Inge is elected over J. G. Baldwin in the Tuscaloosa district by about 400. F. W. Bowdon still goes from Talladega by a large majority over J. T. Bradford. David Districts. The delegation stands as before, two Hubbard in the 5.h, and W. K. W. Cobb in the 6th Whigs and five Democrats. The election of Mr. Hubbard is a great triumph over the most virulent Hillard is a great triumph over the most virulent opposition ever known in Alabama.

A dresdful occurrence took place at Yorkville, Michigan, on the 7th inst. Mr. Ashbel Kellogs, a respectable gentleman of that place, had a son whose reckless habits had almost turned his father's brain. On the day above mentioned the son demanded money from his father, and endeavored to enforce his demand by the exhibition of a pistol. This so incensed Mr. Kellogs that he reised an axe and killed the young man instantly.

LIBREIA AND THE GOVERNMENT.—We believe that the very cordial recognition of the Republic of Liberia by the principal European powers has induced our own Government to direct its attention earnestly to the subject; and we learn that the Rev. R. K. Gurley, who sailed for that republic in the Liberia Packet, goes out as a Government agent, to institute all necessary inquiries upon the application. This so incensed Mr. Kellogs that he reised an axe and killed the young man instantly.

THE FIVE POINTS OF NEW YORK .-- A New York editor, a few days ago, made a visit to the celebrated Five Points, situated in the heart of that city, and has since furnished the following re-

In a single building, called Chimney Sweeper's Hall, there are 200 colored people. On one of the corners of Orange and Cross streets, there are 26 colored and white postitutes in a basement and rear building. At a place known as No. 23, there are 80 females of the same class and of all colors. At Nos. 10 and 12 Mulberry street, there are about 200 corners living on two long. Nos. 144 and 148 800 persons living on two lots. Nos. 144 and 148 are all houses of ill-fame, and contain nearly 100 persons each. At 96 Cross street, there are 62 male inmates, 75 females, and 135 children—in all male inmates, 76 females, and 136 children—in all 262 human beings in a single house. These facts furnish an index of the general character of the locality. These people, thus crowded together, are, without exception, the offscouring of the city,—the very refuse of its filth and vice. Most of them have gone thither from more respectable portions of the city, when they have become too degraded to live elements. degraded to live elsewhere. It is the con sink of poisoned and pestilential carcasses, that have become too offensive to be telerated in any other quarter.

[From correspondence of National Intellig LONDON, July 23, 1849. There has been a long controversy in the Times between Admiral Napier and the Duke of Portand the Duke of Portland, about the comparative force of the English and French steam navies; this has led to a Parliamentary notice of the subject by Earl Talbot, in which he gives the following statements, taking the English figures from the Navy List and the French from the Journal de Marine:

English in Cammission. French in Commission.
Guns.
12 line of battle ships. 1,022 10 line of battle ships. 1,006 R zeroed Force.

6 line-of ba tie, (ready for The President of the Republic says there are 11 frames.) 11 frigates and sloops ad-

English Steam Navy.
Horse power. 32 above 220 horse wards ..... 4 70 16,626

4 screw nearly ready. 1,520 27 paddle vessels do. 6,638 6 paddle nearly do. 2,150 12,679 LIABILITY OF SURETIES .- The St. Louis Union, speaking of the late bank embesslement in that

22 Horse power notstated.

Mr. N. Childs, Jr., was engaged in the Bank of Church, at four o'clock in the afternoon. A large number of persons was present, and the burial service was performed in a most impressive manner annually, and of course, with each renewal of office, it became necessary that he should bring office, it became necessary that he should bring forward new securities. In this way a number of our wealthy and influential citizens have at one time or another, gone security for him to the Bank. Although the time has expired for which these persons agreed to go security, yet they are not released from their obligations by this expiration—but each, from the first, who became a surity down to the last named man in the list, is responsible, and will be considered and held so by the Bank, we doubt not.

#### COMMERCIAL.

During the past week the market has presented no regarded as rather dull this week. Groceries are well maintained with decreasing stocks. The Tobacco market has improved and sustained at increased prices,-Cotton is scarce, and prices rule very high. In other articles there is no material change, with but little activity prevailing. The Dry Goods trade, though not at present active, shows ever y indication of being more extensive this fall than at any previous season. Our mer chants are delly receiving very large supplies of goods suitable for the season, which will be offered at as low rates as can possibly be obtained elsewhere, ond we feel assured that they will be much lower now than they will be next year. The light crop of Cotton, and the very high prices now precludes all possible hope of cheap

The weather for the entire week past has been unus ally dry, and very warm. The thermometer last Sunday stood at 95 degrees at noonday. The continued dry weather in this vicinity is likely, if much longer contin freights rule high.

BAGGING AND ROPE-The demand for these staples has considerably abated, and the market is rather quality, &c. The sales of the week have amounted to 279 pieces on private terms, and 376 pieces, and 666 colls in lots, chiefly at 16 and 8c on time. Receipts this week have amounted to 826 pieces, and 1,032 coils. The shipments were 876 pieces and 904 coils. The stocks now on hand are 8,583 pieces and 10,202 coil s.

COAL AND WOOD-The retail sales of Pittsburgh Coal continue at 14c-stocks light. Sales of wood from wagons at \$1 40\$3 per load.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-The market for Cotton is almost bare, and prices are enhanced. During the week we have heard of one or two light sales of inmade during the week in lots at 7,8 and 9c for the assor

CANDLES .-- We quote Sperm nominal at 37a38c; Star Candles from the manufactory in lots at 21c; from store at 22c. Sales of Summer Mould and Pressed Can Constitution, he, however occupied his seat for two months. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin returned Fay-

COOPERAGE.-The demand is good for the different articles. We continue to quote Plour Barrels at 26a30e; Whisky Barrels 90c; Slack Hhds 90a\$1 12 each; Pork Barrels 90ca\$1; Lard Kegs 45c.

CORDAGE, &c-We quote retail sales of Manil Cordage from the manufactory at 14c; sales of oiled and tarred Cordage at 11a19c per lb. Sales of Baling Hem; Twine at 12a14c from stores; sacking Twine we quot

CORNMBAL-We quote sales by the quantity at 450 50c, pe bushel. Sales at the mills for kiln-dried \$1 50s \$1 60 per bbl. FEATHERS-Light demand with sales from the

ry at 27a28c; sales from stores at 98a29c. FRUITS-No receipts, and but small stocks on han We quote Dried Apples at 50a60c per bu.; Dried Peaches \$1 a \$1 10 per bushel. Bunch Raisins we quote a \$2 26 per box, according to quality at retail. Prunes are

worthfrom 90 to 29c. Figs 12ja13c. Dates 9a10c. S.

. Almonds 16 to 18c. Zaute Currents 10a12go. Lem ons and Oranges we quote nominal. FLOUR AND GRAIN-The Flour market at th

40c from stores. Sales from wagons at 32a3fe. Sales of Oats at 20a25c. Sales of Barley at 50c, with a good de mand and little coming in. MACKEREL-The stocks are extremely light, and we quote retail sales at \$7 for No. 3, \$9 for No. 2, and \$14 for No. 1.

GINSENG .- We notice light receipts with a limite

GROCERIES-The market is quite firm and the stocks educed, as the receipts this week are only 765 bags coffee; 4 hhds, 104 bbis, 90 boxes sugar; 161 bbis and 71 bbls molasses. Sales during the week of 900 bags Rio Coffee at 75c; and about 300 bags in lots at Sc. Light sales lar Lumber.
of Java at 13 at 12c; Laguayra at 727c. N. O. Sugar is Aug. 5—tf. firm at advanced rates, and we hear of sales of 126 hhds at

6ja6jc for medium qualities, and a sale of 42 hids at 6jc.
We quote sales by the barrel at 6a6jc. We quote Loaf,
Clarified and Refined Sugars at 7ja1lc for the different
numbers and qualities. Havana Sugar, in boxes, we quote
at 7a9c. Plantation Mosses' we quote at 22a9c, with sales of 45 bbis at 94c, and retail sales at 96c. Sugarhouse Molames we quote at \$20,26c, according to quality.

Cheese is in thir demand. We quote sales in lots at 6127c, for good lots. Receipts this week 369 boxes. Rice is in fair demand for retail sales; the stock of good qualities is reduced, and prices have advanced to sadje. Beceipts none.

HRMP-We quote limited sales of dew-rotted Hemp rom stores at \$130 per ton. Receipts this week 942

HOPS-We quote sales at 14a160. HAY-The demand is less active. We quote a sale from the country to be delivered here of 175 tons at \$10 per ton. We quote retail sales from stores 60a66e per 100 lbs. The receipts this week amount to 209 bales.
IKON, METAL, NAILS AND TIN PLATE—We quote regular sales of bar Iron at 3 a 4 cents in lots; sales of inferior Iron at 3a3jc. We quote Tennessee Hot and Cold Blast Pig-metal at \$224a274 per ton, with sales of 30 tons at \$27. Ohio Iron is held at little

higher rates. Nails-sales of Pittsburgh at 4 18-100a44c, or the assorted numbers in light lots. Sales in round lots at 4s4 1-16e. The stock is fair with no receipts. Tin plate we quote at \$11 50 a \$12 in light lots. Re-ceipts this week 52 boxes. Light sales of Roofing Plate t \$19 per box. Sales of Banca block Tin at 27a29c. LUMBER-The prices of Lumber at the river have een maintained at an advance of about \$1 50. We uote sales at the yards as follows: Common Boards

\$12 50; third rate \$16 50; second rate \$22 50; clea PROVISIONS, &c-Provisions are rather dull this reek and prices are barely maintained, with moderate receipts. We quote Mess Pork at \$9 25a\$9 50. We quote sales of bagged hams from stores at 8a84c sales of sugar cured at 9 aloc; sales of clear sides at 60; sales of shoulders at 5c. Sales of Bacon from wagons at 46c for shoulders, 5ja5jc for clear sides, and 6ja7jc for

ams. Lard is inactive at 64a7c. TOBACCO-There is considerable activity in th market this week, and good prices are readily obtained or all the tobaceo offered: The sales at Todd's warehouse have amounted to 94 hhds, which sold at the folowing rates: First \$4 60, \$4 75, \$5, \$5 25, \$5 50, \$6 80, and \$6 30; seconds \$3 15, \$1 50; common \$2 46 a\$3 10. Sales at the Planters' warehouse at prices

ranging from \$2 45 to \$5 50. VEGETABLES-Sales of 750 bbls Potatoes for shi ment at 90ca\$1 per bbl. Sales of Onlons at \$1 40a\$1 00 per bbl. Sales of Cabbage at \$25a\$28 per thousand. WHISKY-We notice a continued fair demand for Whisky, though sales of raw during the past day or two have declined to 184c. We quote good rectified from stores at 19c. Receipts this week 652 bbis. We heat sales of Peach Brandy from stores at 90ca\$1. Holders of old Peach are demanding \$1.\$1 26 per gallon .-

### AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

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THE U. STATES DISPENSATORY. WST PUBLISHED-The Eighth Edition of WOOD & BACHE'S United States Dispens BECKWITH & MORTON.

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BECKWITH & MORTON. At Maxwell's old stand. LYNCH'S DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.

PRICE \$3. Our country customers who failed to get a copy of the first edition, can now be sure of BECKWITH & MORTON,

Instruction in Singing and on the Planoforte.

MADAMBABLAMO WICZ begs to announce to the ladies of Louisville and vicinity that she has come to reside in this city, and that she will be happy to devote her leisure hours to the instruction of a fee tadies in Singing and on the Plano-Porte.

Purtner particulars can assertained correctly only at at her house, on Walnut street, fith house east of the concluded to try a lew bottles, several of which were concluded to try a lew bottles, several of which were Aug 4

TWO delightful rooms can behad with board, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets. application be made soon. ALSo-Several gentlemen can

Ly 21-tf dated with or without rooms.

## TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

THE 32d Session will open on the 1st Monday in No-vember next under the direction of the following aculty, viz: Benj. W. Dudiey, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Robert Peter, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and James M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Special and Sur Sam'i. Annan, M. D., Professor of Theory and Prac Ethelbert L. Dudley, M. D., Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.

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Wm. M. Boling, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

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The Matriculation and Library ticket is \$5. The Dissecting ticket \$10 The Graduation Fee is \$25. Boarding and lodging from \$2 00 to \$3 00 per week.
ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean of the Eacuity.

Plane-For TES. -- We have just received an in-voice of Piano-Fortes, new and beautiful patterns which in addition to our former stock, renders our as 1 magnificent carved rosewood 7 octave Piano-Forte;

1 plain do 7 do do;
2 extra finished do 6 do do;
1 very superior do 6 do do;
2 plaid square tablet do 6 do do;
2 round cornered do 6 do do;
2 Gothic tablet rosewood 6 octave Plano-Forte, with moulded legs;
4 plain square rosewood 6 octave Piano Fortes, with moulded legs;

1 finely finished mahogany 6 octave Piano-Forte;
1 piain square do 6 do do.
These Piano Fortes are sold at New York manufactu ( Always on hand (wholesale and retail) Musica astruments of all kinds, Music Books, and the lar ssortment of sheet Music to be found in the West. PRTERS, WEBB & CO.,

Music and Book Dealers, Next to Bank of Louisville July 7-tf . H. STEARNS. CHAUNCEY CARPENTER PLANING & WEATHER-BOARDING MILL STEARNS & CO.

A LARGE assortment of FLOORING, SHELVING WEATHER-BOARDING, &c., constantly of awed and dressed to order. Covincton, Ky.

THE subscribers are now engaged in the manufacture of Glazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of any thickness required, well glazed, and sold lower than the Eastern article. We are now making it in sufficient quantities to supply the whole demand west of the Alleghanies. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothiers, &c., promptly attended to.

RIISSELL & STEARNS.

WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in ou line, on terms as favorable as any other establish mentin the West. The patronage of the public is solic ited.

WANTED.—Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop lar Lumber.

NEEDWAM'S MARBLE YARD. MERDELAM'S MARBLE YARD.

MAIN STREET NEAR NIBTH.

KEEP on hand for sale, at the lowest cash rates every description of Marble work. I will supply the trade with Vermont Marble at 75 cents per foet. Marble Mantlee from \$35 to \$100. Italian furniture at \$1 124. Also the following articles wholesale and retails: Calcined Plaster of Paris, ground do. for manuring purposess White Sand, Marble Dust for Soda Water, Fire Brick and Clay, Hydraulic Centent and common Lime. Persons wanting at any of the above articles, either for city consumption of a country custom, can be supplied. Orders from the country respectfully solicitud.

EDGAR MERDHAM.

N.B. Alan sa lot of Italian Marble Elabo just received.



IN QUART BOTTLES. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Kheumatism, Obstin nate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pinnics, or Puz-itules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sora Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scala Head, En-largement and Pain of the Bones and Jointz Stubborn Olicers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatical or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Actilles or Dropsy, Ex-posure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, base entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy ha done sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary lisease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and ones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsom a himself and his attendants, has been made whole .-Hundreds of persons, who had grouned hopelessiv fo years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronicrheumatism, and many other complaints springing from Common Brandy 25c per gallon. French Brandy \$1 26 a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly tea tify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwheining testimony could be brought forward, proving most con iusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themseives the benefits which it alone can bestow.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION. The attention of the reader is called to the following

stonishing cure, effecte b the use of Sands' Sarsapa-This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the tast five years with Scrottia, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the prothe remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between seventy and eighty dollars with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, this the disease had caten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had hashly commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to br. Ulsosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparlin, in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to say surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was

orise and that of my neignoors, to whom ner case was thown, after using four and a half bottles she was rester ed to periect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have here, unto affixed as, name, this 19th day of Sept., 1517. JUSEPH MCCUTTER, J. P. Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C. ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING. This cure was effected in July, 1814; there have been

no syn.ptoms of a return, and her health still continue good, July, 1848. NEW YORK, July 25, 1944. Messrs. Sands .- Gentlemen-leonsider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the care of an obstimate CANCEROUS ULCER on my breast.

I was attended eighteen mouths by a regular and skilled

physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one our most able and experienced surgeons, without least benefit whatever. All the various methods of tre is geancer were resorted to; for five weeks in succession my breast was burned with caustic three times a may and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of mine acid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor proted the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the discose was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I and not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast land

I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long, deep seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the en months since the cure was computed to support appearance of a return. I therefore pronounce myself wen, and the cure entirely effected by SANDS' SANDS' SAPARILLA, as I look no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any state. Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment which I think it my duty to make Your valuable Surse parilla cured me, with the biessing of Divine Providence when nothing else could; and heel myself what lasting obligations to you. I can say Plany things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite lattices afficted as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the

NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivan st. SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.

This excellent compound, which is creating such a uniaround us. We have read again and again of the en around us. We have read again and again of the eneddy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very picasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak tairly of it. But, from facts in our possession, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the safest, pleasantest, and exist compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, theumatism and scrottila, and all impurities of the blood, together with many other complaints. gether with many other complaints.
It has so long been remarked that the age is one of 'nostrums and nostrum-venders,' that we hardly dare recommend a valuable discovery in the medical Science, lest we jeopardise our reputation for incredulity and con

SORE THROAT. e following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with scrofulous Unicers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an af-

nark which we have made above .- Hartford Review.

fer jon of the throat and chest:-BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec. 13, 1945. Aesurs. A. B. & D. SANDS:-Before I commenced u og your Sarsaparilia, my sufferings were almost past expression; my turoat was completely ulcerated, i had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After the king the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved and my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of

your Sarsapariile. Your triend, LOUISA R. BEVAN. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS This dangerous and alarming affection, which has swept from the stage of time so many, both at the innocent age of infancy, and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, has at length met its bane and anticote, and its evidence of this preparation. A nutle grand-thin of Mr. Wm. Patrick, wood-corder, was attacked with Scarlet Wm. Patrick, wood-corder, was attacked with Scarlet Wm. Patrick, wood-conter, was attacked with Scarlet Fever, which left her inta dreadful state; her body was covered with particles of scarlet eruptions; a large unity something like a bile, and at least two inches in diameter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which broke and discharged an aimost incredible quantity of nest of tensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was discharged from the ears, of a very offensive character.—Almost despairing of ever stopping the discharge, they made trial of SANDS'SARSA r'AKILLA, when enected a complete cure, the child having taken only one botmade trial of SANDS SARSAPARILLA, which enected a complete cure, the child having taken only one bother. For the benefit of those suffering from the baneful effects of this hornble disease, Mr. Patrick white picased to inform any person as to the correctness of this statement, il they call at his residence in Exeler street, near Fawn street. - Boltimore Sun.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsagarilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:

Woscan, Mass., March 30th, 1816. Messrs. Sanns: Gendemen-From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sarsapantia, I have not the least doubt merous certificates you have received of its chicacy are fully sustained by EXPERIENCS, and although its reputaion and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afficied by disease to become acquainted with the appli-CACY and POWER of Your valuable medicine.

lam, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,
LUTHER WRIGHT.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Futton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville; G. W. Norton, Lexington, Gec. Gitmen, Paris; Seaton & Sharpe, Mayavnile; B. E. Hurman, C. Bennati; D. Craighead, indianapolis, la., and by drugg t generally throughout the United States and the Canadass Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5.

December 16, 1845—Iveow

# HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,

ISAAC PUGH & Co.,

No. 118 Chesnut Street—P HILADELPHIA,

Manufacturers and importers of Paper Hangings.

Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, or every
variety manufactured, which they will said wholesale and

PLANE MANUFACTURERS, And Dealers in CARDWARE AND GUTLERY. lign of the Big Place, 60, Third Street, west Main

Nature and Fashion. 'Tis nature makes the gentleman,
'Tis nature moulds the heart and mind, Endows far more than fashion can, With all its boast of modes refin'd: Your rank is but a human gift, And all experience prove it so;
No earthly titles yet could lift
The mean, the worthless, and the low.
Then be ye bold when fools look cold,
For right and reason both commend it,

And surely they who make the gold - Are good as they who waste or spend it.

'Tis nature grants the wisdom, power, The innate tenderness of thought; A lofty mind is nature's dower, A boon no fortune ever bought. Where nature's hand hath been before There's little need of Fashion's touch Can rank for manhood's grace do more.

It often fails to do as much. It often fails to do as much.

Then be ye bold when fools look cold,

For right and reason both commend it, And surely they who make the gold Are good as they who waste or spend it.

From the Courrier Des Etats Unis. Mistory of the Revolution of 1848.

Such is the title of a new work which Lamartine has just published, and in which forced to admire.

reasons which decided him to call for the purpose of overthrowing the feeble barrier formation of a provisionary government, which a truce government would attempt and to prefer the republic to the regency .- in vain to raise against them. The Cham-Retained at home on the morning of the ber of Peers participates in the hatred which 24th by indisposition, he did not think of the people cherish against the court; the quitting his state of inaction. Events, Chamber of Deputies has lost all moral says he, passed over him: he would hear authority by the twofold action of the corof them, as the public, with indifference or ruption which disgraces it, and of the press of which we select: dread of an invasion of the people at the against the citizens. Chamber of Deputies. Danger threaten. The National Guard, that impartial ed his colleagues. He got up and started force, has taken sides with the opposition. out, "from the instinct of honor and not The old respect for the King has received a on learning that we habitually resided in as other things, that is, by rendering the

author continues his narration:

One of them spoke in the name of all: hanging over the unknown. We are re. only a battle-field to arrive at legitimacy. publicans; our convictions, our thoughts, Will it be the medium property class? But our lives are devoted to the Republic. It it is personal and mercantile; an agitated is not at the moment when our friends have minority, a reign in permanent seditions shed their blood during three days, for this will ruin its interests, and will lead it to cause common to the people and us, that demand immediately a settled state in the we should disown it. It shall ever be the republic. Finally, will it be the people?soul of our souls, the highest aim of our But they are conqueror, they are in arms, hopes, the unwavering tendency of our acts they are triumphant everywhere, they have and our writings. In a word, we will nev. been learning doctrines, for these fifteen er abandon it, but we may pospone it and years, which will seize the opportunity to suspend it in consideration of interests su- push their victory over royalty even to the perior, in our eyes, to the Republic itself, overturning of society itself. the interests of our country. Is France | The regency will be the Fronde of the ripe for that form of government? Will people, the Fronde with the addition of the she accept it without resistance, or will she popular, communist, and social element.

people and dear to the republicans; can be asked of this feeble power, within; to- a preference. this put an end to the crisis, and initiate morrow, war will be demanded of it, withthe nation into the republic under the vain out. It will not dare to refuse anything, in your power by our voices. We are hunger and by property, that nightmare of talking so big about fighting for Oregon, tion which rumbles at these doors, of sus- their descent to a pacific dethronement, you is practically the peace party? taining you there, of continuing you there will cause France, property, and the family by our votes, by our journals, by our secret relation to roll into an abyss of anarchy societies, by our disciplined forces in the and blood. body of the people. Your cause shall be The countenances of those present gave the true Republic for us.

Lamartine asked of them a moment of its weight, and the ruins of its fall. reflection to weigh in his mind a resolution There is, I repeat it, but one force capa- his vote should at last be challenged, when remained standing in front of him, and on of all; it is the Republic. grouped around the table. At last Lamar. Yes, it is the Republic, continued he, tine removed his hands, raised his head and with an accent of firm conviction, which

that these forms progress, that they keep neither before nor behind the head of the column of the people, but at the exact height of the ideas and the instincts of an epoch. I am not then an absolute republic have its agitations, never its dethronements.

Pectry.

It may be doubted whether there is any poetry in nature apart from the associations of the mind, just as there is no such thing as color except by the separation of the laws of light. Nature, in her lowest form, the purpose of postponing the Republic, were it about to come into existence in one hour. It is as a statesman that I declare to fall of itself, I shall not attempt to raise it tumbled to the ground. Republic.

ces. Lamartine began again: I will tell you why. In great crises, soci-

ety requires great forces. If the governever had to pass through, before finding another definite form of government. A author a distinguished place among histo. in the name of a single class of citizens, rians; fecoundity of inspiration, elevation has accumulated floods of ideas, of revoluof ideas, magnificence of language. The tionary discontents, of grudges and resent in favor of the Republic. fragment of this book, which we republish, ments, which will demand of the new tion of the republic. In it the pomp of street, cannot be defined, cannot be forms is happily united with the inspirations limited, without throwing into a state of reof the most fervent patriotism, and of the bellion all the classes of the people which most judicious policy. It is an admirable have been cast beyond the protection of the page which the old parties themselves are sovereignty. Republicans, legitimists, socialists, communists, terrorists, distinct in M. Lamartine first makes known the their aims, will be united by anger for the

sketch of the aspect of the city, as he pass- will you surround to-morrow, that throne ed along, of his meeting with different per- erected to place upon it a child? Reform? verse, M. Odillon Barrot, General Perrot, the republic. Universal suffrage! But and some journalists of the opposition, the that is an enigma, and it contains a mystery. With one word and one movement it The group of republicans which surround. will swallow up these remains of monarchy, ed Lamartine on his entry into the passage this phantom of opposition, these shades of of the Chamber, asked of him a secret and ministers, which shall attempt to control The doors were closed. The greater will have done no more than prepare a part of those men were known to him only royal prey for it to devour. Who will sustain the regency? Will it be the greatproperty class? But that belongs in heart The hour presses, said he, events are to Henri V. The regency will be for it

Society, defended only by a government of In a word, is it not more dangerous to a small number, under a form of royalty launch her to-morrow into the fulness of which will be neither a monarchy nor a these institutions, than to retain her upon republic, will receive a stroke that will

ours. The minister of a regency for France signs of emotion. Lamartine continued: and for Europe, you will be the minister of As for myself, I see too clearly the series of consecutive catastrophes which I should The excited and conscientious orator prepare for my country, by undertaking to ceased to speak; his colleagues gave the as- arrest the avalanche of such a revolution sent of their silence and their gestures to his upon a declivity where no dynastic force can retain it, without accumulating its mass,

and a responsability so terrible. He placed ble of preserving the people from the dan- so many inspectors had taken it before that his elbows upon the table, buried his fore- gers which a revolution in such a social head in his hands, and mentally invoked the condition, is going to expose them to. It inspirations of Him who alone deceives is the force of the people themselves, it is not; he reflected almost without breathing entire freedom. It is the suffrage, the will, for five or six minutes. The republicans the reason, the interest, the hand, the weap-

alone is able to save us to-day from anar. press of the United States is quite as re-Gentlemen, our situations, our precedents, chy, civil war, foreign war, spoliation, from spectable as our own. are very different, and the parts we play the scaffold, decimation of property, the here are very strange. You are of the old overthrow of society, and from foreign inuncompromising republicans; I am not a re- vasion. The remedy is heroic, I know; was singularly lucky in what appeared a were generally grouped around it, reading, his office, he said to him, in a sharp, abrupt man publican of that school, and yet it is I who but in crises of times and ideas, such as chance mode of saving his life in one of writing, or working; while Miss Edgeworth, am going at this time to be more republi. this in which we live, there is no effective the actions in which the regiment was encan than you. Let us understand one another; I regard, as you do, republican crisis itself. By giving the Republic, togovernment, that is to say, government of morrow, by its name, to the people, you of bacon, too precious a morsel in such prethe people by their own reason and their disarm them of the word which agitates carious times to be wasted, into the breast- which was Sir Walter Scott's pen, given to

avowals of the eternal minority of the peo-ple, imperfections in the eye of philosophy, humiliations in the eye of history; but I have none of the impatience of the man publicans, people, tribunes, youth, schools, who wishes to advance faster than ideas, journalists, men of action, men of thought, So long as we are among men let us no arbitrary fanaticism for such, or such a send forth but one cry, range themselves cherish humanity, and so live that no man form of government. All that I wish is, around their banner, arm themselves to de. be either in fear or danger of us.

lican, as you, but I am a statesman, and it nor its falls; for this government is built tays of light. Nature, in her lowest form, is as a statesman that I should consider it upon the foundations of the nation; it my duty, at this time, to refuse the co-ope- makes its only appeal to all, it alone can ration which you are ready to offer me for bring, by the voice and hand of all, the reason, the will, the suffrages, and arms necessary to save not only the nation from servitude, but society, the family relation, you that I do not conspire, that I do not property, and morality, menaced, as they overthrow, that I do not desire the reign to are, by the deluge of ideas which ferment come to a disastrous end, but if the reign under the foundations of this throne, half

again, and that I shall enter only into a If anarchy can be conquered, be assured, complete movement, that is to say, into the it is by the Republic! If communism can of manimate nature, though of the loviest be variquished, it is by the Republic! If character, is unsatisfactory, or inferior at There was a moment of silence. Astonthe revolution can be moderated, it is by least, if not associated with some human
ishment, a sort of stupefaction mingled with
the Republic! If blood can be spared, it feeling or moral sense. Truth of descripdoubt, was painted upon their countenantis by the Republic! If universal war, if tion seems insufficient unless it be associated the invasion which it would probably bring upon us as a reaction of Europe, can be the allusions to art in the following poetiturned aside, be assured again, it is by the cal description of evening, and what will ment of the King fall to-day, we shall enter Republic! You see, then, why, in reason be left? into one of the greatest crises that a people and in conscience, before God and before His cloistered flight; ere to black Hecate's sum you, without illusion as without fanaticism, The shard-borne beetle with his drowsy hums if the hour in which we deliberate is big are found all the qualities that insure to its reign of eighteen years by a single man, with a revolution, I do not conspire for any; Heth rung night's yawning peal. but if there must be one, I shall accept it And in a similar theme, though the descrip in its full extent, and shall take my stand tion is more direct, what force is given by

But, added he, rising to his feet, I hope is the most eloquent and the most earnest reign impossible satisfaction. The indefi- that God will spare this crisis to my counof day; Now spurs the lated traveller apace, plea that could be made to justify the adop. nite reform which to-day triumphs in the try, for I accept revolutions; I do not excite them. To take the responsibility of a peo-Mere description, a description of nothing ple requires a villain, a fool, or a God. but the forms of nature, may be found, and Lamartine is right, exclaimed one of the

among inferior poets or poetasters in terrible interlocutore; more impartial than we, he quantities; but the life and interest of dehas nevertheless, more faith in our ideas, scriptive poetry will always arise from some than we ourselves. association with the arts, employments, or We are convinced, they all exclaimed. feelings of man; when they are absent it Let us separate, and do, added they, addreswill soon become insufferably tedious. If

sing Lamartine, what circumstances shall teach you is best. In the Literary World, we find several ex- grounds from those advanced by Byron and

tracts from Sir Charles Lyell's "Second Visit others who engaged in the controversy. It to the United States of North America," some is equally clear that, strictly speaking, there

tour in New England, some of the natives, poet; but it will be done in the same way shock in the hearts of the people by his London, exclaimed that they had never poetry predominant, and by selecting from After having drawn a rapid and poetic obstinacy and defeat. With what force heard us confound our v's and w's. 'The the science, or the art, such parts as are for the same place?—Especially how could be Pickwick Papers' have been so universally best fitted for poetical display, and illus- expect you to give him a preference over your own read in this country, that it is natural the trating them by appeals to the sympathies sons with whom he had no time to con. But that is only a banner which conceals Americans should imagine Sam Weller's or associations of the human mind. For pronunciation to be a type of that usually example, the security of the gloom-involved spoken in the old country, at least in and mariner through his compass is a more po-

UNITED STATES MEDICAL STUDENTS IN netism .- Spectator. LONDON.-We went to an evening party at urgent interview in a remote hall of the it. Its second word may be monarchy and the house of one of the Professors of the palace. M. Lamartine conducted them to empire, its first word will be republic; you University, and met many of his colleagues, and some medical students. Two of the latter informed me that they had been sent main here pretty constantly, being perhaps character.' to London to finish their course of study, their hunting district, because the river is, having been brought up to feel great re-We get on a sandbank, close to which al establishments. They had been receiv, several crocodiles are encamped. The first ed kindly and politely by the professors, of these beasts (in truth a fearful leader) but the prejudices of the majority of their United States, and still more their rude remarks about the vulgarity of all Americans (Chadan,) boldly meets it, and really drives acquaintance. (of whom they knew scarcely anything) it back into the water. At this moment Paris, or in some German University, to on the spot—they all made a slow retreat him an injury if a good opportunity offered.' which they had reluctantly assented. These into the water, and we found afterwards, in 'And it's well for you to think of that.' the moist sand on the shore, fifty three of young men, being of good families in Kentucky, were gentlemanlike in their manners. in this respect decidedly above the average standard of students of the same profession ed, which may be caused by the sun and is faithful in the discharge of all his duties." in England, and they spoke with no bitter. the humid sand. At first I thought that ness even on this annoying topic.

these eggs might be near hatching; but I Such citizens were unaffectedly incapable gout. I tried also a little one, and found not, probably, imagine that I would see the hand with the editor of which he was well acquaintthe threshold, letting her behold them in reach to its foundations. The people, calm, of comprehending that I could have seen so the usual taste of eggs, only it seemed to that held the dagger.' the distance, and causing her to desire them ed, perhaps, this evening, by the proclama much of the Union, and yet have no wish me particulary dry, and the white was more more personately? You see now the state of our minds; you see our scruples, let us sault to-morrow, to compel a shifting to whatever to live there. Instead of asking, whatever to live there? It would be permitted to go unpunish resolve them. We are not acquainted with you, we do not flatter you, but we esteem resistible manifestations will carry off, with question thus: 'If you were to be born over hood of the crocodile shot by Suliman 'I you. The people invoke your name.— a half concession, a shred of power; the again, and take your chance, by lot, as to Kashef. I see that the latter are smaller, his ill-nature towards one individual with entire They have confidence in you. You are in people will be urged on to it by republicans your station in society, what country would but thicker and rounder than the first-nam- impunity, he soon gains courage for extended atour mind the man for the hour. Whatev. more implacable than you. You will have you prefer?' Before choosing, I should ed. In general they do not exceed the size tacks, and others become sharers in the result of er you say, shall be said. Whatever you left of the throne what will suffice to irritate then have to consider, that the chances are of a goose's egg, and differ from birds' his vindictiveness. It is a duty that a man owen wish, shall be done. The reign of Louis liberty, not enough to restrain it. The many thousands to one in favor of my be- eggs, especially by both ends being uni- to community to let all who maliciously wrong Philippe is over. No reconciliation is post throne will be the mark against which will longing to the laboring class, and the land formly arched. When I compared these him feel the consequences due to their acts. sible between him and us. But can a be directed the opposition, the seditions, the where they are best off, morally, physical- eggs subsequently, in Khartum, with anothtemporary continuation of royalty under aggressions of the multitude. You will ly, and intellectually, and where they are er one, found by me lying openly in the present mind, I shall let my particular friend. the name of a child, under the hand of a proceed from the 29th of June, to the 10th most progressive, would be the safest one to sand of the shore of the united stream, on Mr. Ayres, feel that it is not always safe to stab weak woman, and under the direction of a of August, and on to the unfortunate days select. Such being the proposition, the our journey to Sennaar, I found the latter even in the dark.' popular minister, the mandatory of the of September. To day, the scaffold will Free States of the Union might well claim to be considerably larger than those of the

THE PRACTICAL PEACE PARTY .- I obname of monarchy? Are you willing to be else it will be forced, You will entice the served to a friend, that when I left the New the minister, the guardian of expiring roy. people to blood. Misfortune and shame to Englanders, they were decidedly averse to alty and rising liberty, by governing this the revolution, if they taste of it. You war about Oregon. 'Yes,' he rejoined, woman, this child, this people? The re- would fall into the misery, the fanaticism, but they are equally against free trade; publican party places itself authentically the socialism of '93. Civil war, set on by- whereas, the people in the West, who are ready to take upon ourselves the formal en- the Utopians, will be ready to break out are in favor of a low tariff and more trade gagement of bearing you to power by the every moment. For having wished to stop with England, which would make war imhand, henceforth invincible, of the revolut the progress of a woman and a child on possible. Which of these two, think you,

White Nile.

Wrong not the Laboring Poor.

BY EBENEZER ELLIOTT

Oh, be not like the vapors, splendor-rolled,

No, imitate the bounteons clouds, that rise

Yes, emulate the mountain and the flood,

Then spread around contagion black and cold,

They fill the lap of earth with fruit and grain.

valuable of all classes of prints, the 'sug-

gestive.' It is also picturesque, having been

varied by clumps of trees, imparts much

power of attention to what was going on-

the one not seeming to interfere with the

other, puzzled me exceedingly.—Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Memories of Maria Edge.

worst of sophisms,-Guesses at Truth.

worth."

IMPROVEMENT OF A FIRE.—When the That spring from earth's green breast, usurp the sky, citizens of London rejected the splendid plan which Sir Christopher Wren proposed for its restoration, he declared that they had not deserved a fire, but the New Yorkers seem to have taken full advantage of the late catastrophe.

AN IRISH VOTER .-- One of these dupes That trade in blessings with the mighty deep, Till soothed in peace and satisfied in good, Man's heart be happy as a child asleep. having voted several times over for one candidate, was at length objected to, and observed with naivette, 'that it was hard that

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS .- Newspapers for a penny or two-pence are bought freely by the passengers; and, having purchased hem at random wherever we went in the northern, middle, southern, and western States, I came to the conclusion that the

own will, as the sole aim and end of great them. What do I say? You change their pocket of his coat. After the battle was her by him when in Ireland,—placed becivilisations, as the sole instruments of anger into joy, their fury into enthusiasm. over he discovered a bullet in the bacon; fore her on a little quaint, unassuming table, bringing about the great general truths that All that have the republican sentiment and ever afterwards, when thankfully rea people may wish to engraft into its laws. in their hearts, all that dream of the ReOther governments are but guardianships, public in their imaginations, all that regret, he used to say he was doubly fortunate, for power of attention to what was going on-

[From the American Courier.] "TAKING IT FOR GRANTED." BY T. S. ARTHUR. Mr. Everton was the editor and publisher

may become poetical, when the mind of

the poet associates her with the common

"Ere the bat hath flown

this view is correct, the theory of Bowles

seems disposed of, though on different

can be no poetry in science; for science is

etical image than many of the recondite or

striking scientific facts connected with mag-

Encounter with Crocodiles

At noon we see several hippotami, some

of them real monsters. These may re-

on the whole, of great depth in this place.

their eggs lying together all of a layer .-

The shells were a little broken, as if crack-

To gain the timely inn.'

world with certain contemporaries of the same feelings or common interest of mankind .city. One morning, on opening the paper from "The poor beetle that we tread upon" is a rival office, he found an article therein which not poetical in itself, but it becomes poetical in the loftiest degree when it points the him so directly as to leave no room for a mistake moral of the true terror of death, and the as to the allusions that were made. great high priest of man and nature an-Of course Mr. Everton was considerably disnounces that the miserable insect "in corturbed by the occurrence, and thoughts of retalporal sufferance feels a pang as great as iation arose in his mind. The style was not that when a giant dies." Even the description of the editor, and so, though he felt incensed at that personage for admitting the article, he went beyond him and cast about in his mind for some clue that would enable him to identify the writer. In this he did not long find himself at a loss. He

> ed the origin of the attack. 'Have you seen that article in the Gazette? asked an acquaintance, who came into Everton's office while he sat with the paper referred to still 'I have,' replied Everton, compressing his

his position, was not on the best terms in the

'Well, what do you think of it?' the appeal to observation and memory! 'It'll do no harm, of course. But that does'nt "The West yet glimmers with some streak such the malice of the writer.'

> 'Nor make him any the less base at heart.' "Do you know the author?" 'I believe so.' 'Who is he?'

> 'My impression is that Avres wrote it.' 'Yes.' 'Why he is indebted to you for his bread.'

'I know he is, and that makes his act one of deeper baseness." What could have induced him to be guilty of

'That's just what I've been trying to study out, and I believe I understand it all fully. Some six months ago, he asked me to sign a recomwith joy, according as they appeared to serve or operate against the disinterested cause are only an imperceptible oligarchy in the New Orleans, Mrs. Kean told my wife she he bore in his heart. But news was brought State. The army is discontented, and fears had been complimented on speaking En. the observation of or experiment upon do so with pleasure, only that my nephew was him. He was informed that they were in to commit a parricide by turning its arms glish so well; and some wonder had been single facts. A scientific exposition may an applicant, and I had already given him my expressed that she never omitted or mispla- indeed be made poetical, just as agriculture name. He didn't appear to like this, which I tleman said to him. ced her h's. In like manner during our may be treated poetically by a competent thought very unreasonable, to say the least of

'Why the man must be insane! How could he

'Some men are strangely unreasonable.'

'We do not live long in this world ere become ing cognizant of that fact.'

'And for this he has held a grudge against you and now takes occasion to revenge himself. 'So it would seem. I know of nothing else that he can have against me. I have uniformly him. treated him with kindness and consideration.'

'I wouldn't have such a man in my employ-

his eyebrows, but said nothing. attacks the men who are pushing the vessel A man who attempts thus to injure you in

fellow-pupils against the institutions of the sandbank; then a soldier jumps your business by false representations, will not overboard, armed only with a hatchet, hesitate to wrong you in other ways, said the 'A very natural inference,' replied Everton.

so wounded their national feelings, shots were fired by the soldiers on board I am sorry to have to think so badly of Ayres. that they had written home to entreat their the vessels at the whole congregation, but But as you say, a man who would, in so base a parents to allow them to attend classes at so badly aimed that not one remained dead manner attack another, would not hesitate to do

> 'True. However, I do not see that he has So far, I must do him the justice to say that he

'He knows his situation depends upon that.' 'Of course. His own interest prompts him to was persuaded of their freshness when the do right here. But when an opportunity to stab Would you not like to settle Here? crew eat them, roested in ashes, with much me in the dark offers, he embraces it. He did on retiring went to the office of the Gazette,

The more Mr. Everton thought over the mat-

White Stream. Without wishing to de- ter, the more fully satisfied was he that Ayres cide by this on the different species of croco- ad made the attack upon him. Mr. Ayres was diles, I remark that the people here well engaged as reporter and assistant editor of his know that there are such distinctions .- Ez. newspaper, at a salary of ten dollars a week. pedition to Discover the Sources of the He had a family consisting of a wife and four children, the expense of whose maintainance rather exceeded than came within his income. and small accumulations of debt were a natural Wrong not the laboring poor, by whom ye live, Wrong not your humble fellow-worms, ye proud,

Everton had felt some interest in this man, For God will not the poor man's wrongs forgive, But hear his plea, and have his plea allowed. who possessed considerable ability as a writer. He saw that he had a heavy weight upon him and often noticed that he looked anxious and dejected. On the very day previous to the appearance of the article above referred to, he had been thinking of him with more than usual interest, and had actually meditated an increase of salary Freighted with bliss from river, vale, and plain, The thankful clouds which beautify the skies, as a compensation for more extended services But that was out of the question now. The wanton and injurious attack which had just appeared, shut up all his bowels of compassion, and so far from meditating the conference of a benefit upon Ayres, he rather inclined to a dismissal of the young man from his establishment. The longer he dwelt upon it, the more inclined THE LIBRARY .- The Library at Edgewas he to pursue this course, and finally he made worthstown is by no means the stately soliup his mind to take some one else in his place. tary room that libraries generally are; it is One day after some struggles with himself, he large, spacious, and lofty, well stored with said-books, and embellished with those most 'Mr.

'Mr. Ayres, if you can suit yourself in a place I wish you would do so in the course of the next added to and supported by pillars so as to increase its breadth; and the beautiful lawn instantly suffused his face. The young man looked surprised, and the blood

seen through the windows, embellished and 'Have I not given you satisfaction?' he enquir-

cheerfulness to the exterior. If you look So soon as the editor of theat the oblong table in the centre, you will alone, he sent for Tompkins, who was in another SAVED BY BACON.—One of the 14th see the rallying point of the family, who part of the building. As the young man entered

'Do you remember certain articles against me that appeared in the Gazette a few months ago?" The young man, whose face became instantly red as scarlet, stammered out that he did remember them.

'And you wrote them?' 'Ye-ye-yes; bu-but I have regretted it since, ery much.

'Yes-yes-I have no fault to find with you?' replied Mr. Everton, with some embarrassn in his air. 'But I wish to bring in another person who has some claims on me."

In this Mr. Everton rather exceeded the truth. His equivocation was not manly, and Ayres was deceived by it into the inference of a reason for TRUISMS .- A truism misapplied is the his dismissal foreign to the true one. 'Oh, very well,' he replied cold y .- 'If you wish his office.

another to take my place, I will give it up is

the young man, who felt hurt at his manner. and partly stunned by the unexpected announcement that he must give up his situation, retired Journal, and like too many occupying

another article, in which there was even a plainer reference to Mr. Everton than before; and it exhibited a hitterness of spirit that was vindicappeared as a communication, that pointed to tive. He was no longer in doubt as to the origin of these attacks, if he had been previously. In various parts of this last article, he could detect the particular style of Ayres.

'I see that fellow is at work on you egain. said the person with whom he had before co versed on the subject.

'Yes; but like the viper, I think he is by this time aware that he is billing on a file.'

'Ah! Have you dismissed him from your serhad a man in his own employment who possess-Ves sir. ed all the ability necessary to write the article, 'You have served him right. No man who and upon whom, for certain reasons, he soon fixattempted to injure me; should eat my bread.

What did he say?' 'Nothing. What could he say?-When I told him to find himself another place, as quickly as possible, his guilt wrote itself in his countenance.

'I don't know; and what is more,

'I hope he has, for the sake of his family It's a pity that they should suffer for his evil

I didn't think of them, or I might not have dismissed him. But, it is done now, and there the matter rests.'

And there Mr. Everton let it rest, as far as Ayres was concerned. The individual obtained in his place had been, for some years, connected with the press as news collector and para- in a basket of provisions. But Ayres could a graph writer .- His name was Tompkins. He touch it. His sensitive pride of independent was not a general favorite and had never been was not wholly extinguished. The children at very highly regarded by Mr. Everton; but, he and he blessed the hand of the giver for their sake. must have some one to fill the place made vacant by the removal of Ayres, and Tompkins and humiliation brought tears to his eyes, was the most available person to be had. There spirits were broken and he folded his arms in a was a difference in the Journal after Tompkins took the place of assistant editor, and a very

About three months after Mr. Everion had dismissed Ayres from his establishment, a gen-

'I am told that the young man who formerly assisted in your papers is in very destitute circumstances. expect you to sign the application of two men

'Yes. That's his name.

'Ah! I'm sorry to hear it. I wish him no ll; though he tried to do me all the hann he

'I'm sorry to hear that. I always had a good opinion of him; and I come, now, to see if I can't interest you in his favor.' Everton shook his head.

'It pains me to hear you speak so .- What has

'He attacked me in another newspaper, wanonly, at the very time he was employed in my

'Indeed!

'In the Gazette. 'Did you trace it to him?'

'Yes: or, rather, it bore internal evidence that enabled me to fix it upon him unequivocal-'Did you charge it upon him?'

although he evidently tried to get up one with

'You are certain that he wrote the article?' 'Oh, yes: positive.'

And yet, the very pertinence of the question.

Mr. Everton, which some time ago, appeared in

'None at all. They were written by a young

'You are certain of this?'

'I am certain that he brought them to me in 'Everton suspected a man named Ayres to be

'His assistant editor at the time?' 'Yes; and what is more, discharged him from nis employment on the strength of this suspi-

'I am glad to hear it. The consequences to

the poor man have been very sad. He has had heard throughout the night in the desert no regular employment since, and his family only that the former expressed the higher are now suffering for the common necessaries of notes more passionately, where his voice

charge when it was made against him?" 'He was never accused. Everton took it fo granted that he was guilty, and acted from this fortune in the dark, cloudy night; everything

Has he no employment now?' 'Then I will give him a situation.—I know as I previously ascertained from hearing him to be faithful.

Here the interview ceased, and the gentleman | er the Sources of the White Nile. who had taken the pains to sift out the truth, returned to Everton's office. 'Well,' said he on entering, 'I believe I have

got to the bottom of this matter.' 'What matter?' asked Everton, looking slight-

'Why do you say suppose?' Because it was only supposed. write the article of which you complain."

'How do you know?" 'I've seen the editor of the Gazette.' 'Did he say that Ayres was not the author?' 'He did.'

"Who wrote it, then?" 'A man named Tompkins, who was at me employed in his office.'

Everton sprung from his chair as if he had been stung. 'Tompkins!' he exclaimed. 'So he says.'

'Can it be possible! And I have the viper 'Yes; he has filled the place of Ayres nearly ver since the latter was dismissed from my

'Then you have punished the innocent and re- ic, "that "The Woodman" will bring Mr. warded the guilty.' 'So much for taking a thing for granted,' said Everton as he moved, restlessly about the floor of

of the

supply of bread for his family was cut though in poor health, was oblige to disc all assistance, and perform, with her

the entire work of the family. This wor daily, and Ayrea saw her face growing t her step becoming more feeble, withou er to enlighten her burdens. Thus it went on from week to week, nmes, the unhappy man would grow !

do for several days, and money and food were by exhausted. A neighbor hearing of this had se of the children opened it, and a lad came in wi it to be from the publishers of the Gazette, who offered him a permanent situation at twelve do lars a week. So overcome was he by such unerpected good fortune, that he with difficulty con trolled his feelings before the messenger. Hand ing the note to his wife, who was lying on the bel he turned to a table and wrote a hasty answer, as cepting the place, and stating that he would > parted, he looked towards his wife. She had tuned her face to the wall, and was weeping violent

'It was very dark, Jane,' said Ayres, as he too her hand, bending over her at the same time an kissing her forehead, 'very dark; but the light is

Scarcely had the boy departed, when a heavy my 'I don't wish to have any thing to do with at the door disturbed the inmates of that humbi dwelling. "Mr. Everton!" exclaimed Ayres

'I want you to come back to my office;' said the visitor speaking in a slight agitated voice. 'I nerer ought to have parted with you. But, to make some amends, your wages shall be twelve dollars he spoke, 'is your pay for a month in advance,' 'I thank you for the offer, Mr. Everton,' replied the young man, 'but the publisher of the Gazett

has already tendered me a situation, and I have so-The countenance of Everton fell.

'When did this occur?' he enquired. 'His messenger has been gone only a moment' Mr. Everton stood, for a few seconds irresolute: tered at the time his words would have been, this is the work of my hands!' He still held out the

money, but Ayres did not touch it. What does he offer you?' he at length asked. 'Twelve dollars a week,' he replied. 'I will make it fifteen.' 'I thank you,' said Ayres,

Saying this, Everton tossed a small roll of ban bills upon the floor, at the feet of the young man adding, as he did so-'And if you are ever is was

and I cannot recall it."

He then hurriedly retired, with on the part of Mr. Everton, Ayres did not know

He had the magnanimity to forgive him notwith-standing all he had suffered; and he is now back again in his service on a more liberal salary Mr. Everton is now exceedingly careful how takes anything for granted. HOME-SICKNESS OF A CAPTURED NI

GRO .- I cannot yet get the negro Joi out of my mind, with his melancholy melodies and Swiss home-sickness, which lasted for hours. The sudden, wild outbreak of the passionate feelings of man in a state of nature; the shouting of names, and the continual repetition of them dying away with the voice: never, never have I heard a more affecting decrescende! Then, again, his rude speech and cries; and then the songs, which I took for pastoral songs, and which in part have the very same melody, with their softly humming and tremulous keynote as the camel-songs of the Bisharis, often broke, but always returned again to 'That is very bad. Why didn't he deny the the key-note. The calling individual names, by which his heart turned even to his enemies the Elliabs, bringing to mind his misis still present before me. I offered him 'What a commentary upon hasty judgements! glass beads; staccate and hoarse notes alone were his answer. The Swiss style of singing is known in the interior of Africa, the young soldiers .- Expedition to Discor-

> Blackwood says, "It is now known that when Sir Robert Walpole's Parliamentary supporters were invited to his ministerial dinner, each of them found a £500 note under his napkin."

> MASTERY OF ANNOYANCES. - Would you touch a nettle without being stung by ittake hold of it stoutly. Do the same in other annoyances; and few things annoy you .- Hare's Guesses at Truth.

PERSONAL THEATRICALS.—Everybody has his own theatre, in which he is mans shifter, box-keeper, doorkeeper, all in one, and audience into the bargain.—Guest at Truth.

THE COURSE OF TIME. -Like an inundation of the Indus is the course of time. We look for the homes of our childhood they are gone. The loves and animositie of youth, where are they? Swept away like the camps that have been pitched in the sandy bed of the river.

"We understand," says the London Crit James's labors as a novelist, to a close.

He that turneth one sinner from the error of his ways, shall shine as the stars forever.